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Cost of Living, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of living (average for the six metropolitan towns) and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shown as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually. It should be observed that the cost-of-living and wholesale price index-numbers since the year 1911 show the average level during the whole of each quarter; but for purposes of convenience they have, however, been plotted on the graph as at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

LABOUR BULLETIN.

No. 11.—JULY to SEPTEMBER, 1915.

SECTION I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

1. **General.**—A review of the reports received as to industrial conditions during the third quarter of 1915 indicates that the improvement which took place in the labour market during the second quarter has been maintained. The returns furnished by trade unions shew that in all the States except Queensland there has been a decrease in the percentage of unemployment. The increase in percentage of unemployment in that State is said to be due to the closing down of the meat works owing to the scarcity of stock, the failure of the sugar crop, and the drought conditions obtaining in the Southern district. The decrease in unemployment in the remaining States was most marked in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group VIII. (Mining), and Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.). Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September), of 1914, all the States except Queensland, and all industrial groups except Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and Group VII. (Building), shew a decrease in unemployment. The aggregate result for the whole Commonwealth shews that the percentage of unemployment decreased from 9.5 per cent. in the preceding quarter (April to June, 1915), to 8.8 per cent. in the quarter under review. Compared with the corresponding period (July to September), of 1914, the percentage of unemployment shews a decrease of 1.9 per cent.

2. **Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.**—The reports received as to the weather conditions for October and November were generally not so favourable as for the preceding months. In the Northern districts of New South Wales the absence of rain, coupled with heat and drying winds, had serious effects. In the North Coast district, feed for cattle was scarce and bush fires prevalent. Towards the end of November there were several thunder storms, but they did little to freshen the grass or provide water for stock. Similar conditions prevailed in the Northern Table-land, North-western slope and plain, and in the Hunter and Metropolitan districts. Conditions were somewhat better in the South-Coast district, while in the Riverina feed was plentiful and water sufficient for stock. In this district harvesting operations resulted in satisfactory yields both as regards quantity and quality. The reports received from

NOTE.—The Labour Bulletin, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

Victoria indicate that there was a continuance of the favourable conditions previously reported. There was an abundance of feed and water for stock, and dairy farmers were securing excellent results. Shearing operations were generally completed and were considered to be satisfactory, while the yield of wheat promises to be excellent. The prospects for the fruit season were also reported to be good. During October and the early part of November drought conditions prevailed throughout Queensland, the rainfall being much below the average. From the 25th to the end of November, however, some good falls of rain were reported from the Central and parts of the Central Coast and South Coast districts. Although too late to benefit the crops, the effect upon the grass and vegetation generally was good, while the water supply was considerably augmented. In the districts which did not benefit by these rains, the drought continues. Large numbers of stock are dying and grass and water are practically non-existent. Cereal crops, practically without exception, are ruined, and in only a few cases will the sugar cane crop be worth gathering. In South Australia the rainfall was below the average during October and November. Owing to the exceptional coolness of the latter month, however, following on the splendid rainfalls earlier in the year, the condition of stock and crops was not adversely affected. The greater proportion of the crops has been harvested, and generally yielded results quite equal to expectations. Reports as to condition of stock and crops in Western Australia are not to hand, but the weather conditions have generally been favourable and the rainfall above the average in the West and South-West agricultural areas. In Tasmania the rainfall was generally above the average during the period under review. It is stated, however, that strong high winds were prevalent during November, and wrought considerable damage to cereal and fruit crops. With this exception the prospects for the harvest are said to be satisfactory, while the abundance of feed and water has resulted in all kinds of stock making good progress.

3. Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost-of-living index-numbers for thirty of the more important towns rose from 1134 in the second quarter of 1915, to 1234 in the quarter under review, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. The index-number for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914 was 1040, of 1913, 998, and of 1912, 1037. The increase in cost of living since the preceding quarter is common to all the States, and is due to increased prices of food and groceries. House rents are lower in all the States except South Australia where a slight increase occurred, and Tasmania, where there was no change.

4. Wholesale Prices.—The general level of wholesale prices shews that there was a further increase during the third quarter of 1915 compared with the immediately preceding quarter. The index-number for the third quarter of 1915 was 1822, compared with 1660 in the first quarter of 1915. The index-number was higher in all the groups, and was greatest in those groups comprising foodstuffs.

5. Industrial Disputes.—The number of disputes which began during the second quarter of the current year was 91, compared with 51 in the preceding quarter. Of this number 69 occurred in New South Wales. In the new disputes 13,834 persons were directly, and 6248 indirectly involved, giving a total of 20,082. The total number of working days lost

in new and old disputes was 107,645, and the estimated total loss in wages £56,727. By far the greater proportion of the disputes occurred in the mining industry. In this industry the total number of persons directly and indirectly affected was 17,206, the number of working days lost, 81,371, and the estimated total loss of wages £44,089.

6. **Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The number of changes (all of which, with the exception of 3, were increases) recorded during the second quarter of 1915 was 96, of which 45 occurred in New South Wales, 23 in Victoria, 19 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 2 in Western Australia, and 4 in Tasmania. The total number of persons affected was 37,167, and the aggregate increase in wages per week was £9115. The largest number of persons affected occurred in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), in which 11,682 persons obtained increases aggregating £2569 per week. The largest increase in wages occurred in Group II. (Engineering Metal Works, etc.), in which 10,328 persons secured increases aggregating £2938 per week.

7. **Miscellaneous.**—During the quarter under review the number of assisted and nominated immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 1158 (comprising 677 dependants), compared with 1378 during the second quarter of 1915. The greatest number (380) is reported from New South Wales. As regards occupations, of the males 96 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group, and of the females, 243 are domestic servants.

The State Government Free Employment Bureaux report that during the quarter 31,717 applications for employment were received. During the same period 5841 applications from employers were received, and 9526 positions filled.

The total number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 44, and of other accidents causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days was 1166. The corresponding figures for the second quarter of 1915 were 34, and 1236 respectively. By far the greatest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry.

SECTION II.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—Returns as to unemployment for the quarter ended 30th June, 1915, were received from 484 trade unions, having a membership of 279,133. The number unemployed was 24,682, or 8.8 per cent., compared with 9.5 per cent. for the preceding quarter (April to June, 1915), 10.7 per cent. for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914, and 5.5 per cent. for the end of 1912. The percentages of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentages may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than those recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting as to unemployment, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1915 (3rd Quarter).

PARTICULARS.				Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
						Number.	Percentage.
1891	..	..	..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	..	..	..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	..	..	..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906	..	..	..	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907	..	..	..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	..	..	..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	..	..	..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	..	..	..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	..	..	..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	..	..	..	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913,	1st	Quarter*	..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
	2nd	„	* ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
	3rd	„	* ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
	4th	„	* ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914,	1st	„	* ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
	2nd	„	* ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
	3rd	„	* ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
	4th	„	* ..	439	250,716	27,610	11.0
1915,	1st	„	* ..	476	279,388	33,465	12.0
	2nd	„	* ..	456	273,190	26,015	9.5
	3rd	„	* ..	484	279,133	24,682	8.8

* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

For reasons indicated on pages 16 to 18 of Labour Report No. 2, this table does not furnish a complete register of unemployment. Nevertheless, for the purpose of making comparisons and shewing tendencies over a period of years, the percentages returned as unemployed, though not exact, are the most satisfactory available. The significance of the figures shewing the percentage of unemployment may be better understood by reference to the graph on page 200. The figures shew that the percentage of unemployment decreased during the third quarter of 1915 to 8.8 per cent. During the quarter under review the percentage of unemployment was less than in the second quarter of 1915 in all the States except Queensland. The decrease was common to all industrial groups except Groups III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and VII. (Building). Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914, the percentage was lower in all the States except Queensland, and all industrial groups except Groups I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), and VII. (Building).

2. Unemployment in Different States, for Quarter ended 30th Sept., 1915.—Of the 484 organisations reporting unemployment, the largest number (141 with 115,218 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria (with 112 unions and 83,542 members) coming next. As pointed out in previous issues of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. Any comparisons, therefore, that are drawn between these results are necessarily subject to the qualifications that the figures relate to some extent to different classes of industry.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended 30th Sept. last, as to the number and percentage unemployed and the increase or decrease in percentage compared with the quarter immediately preceding (April to June, 1915), and with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914:—

Unemployment in different States, for Quarter ending 30th September, 1915.

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	2nd Quar. 1915.	3rd Quar. 1914.	2nd Quar. 1915.	3rd Quar. 1914.
N.S. Wales ..	141	115,218	8,043	7.0	7.7	9.3	— 0.7	— 2.3
Victoria ..	112	83,542	7,697	9.2	12.2	11.3	— 3.0	— 2.1
Queensland ..	50	33,660	5,239	15.6	9.6	14.3	+ 6.0	+ 1.3
Sth. Australia ..	60	18,669	1,387	7.4	10.9	13.6	— 3.5	— 6.2
W. Australia ..	78	22,666	1,928	8.5	9.2	9.2	— 0.7	— 0.7
Tasmania ..	43	5,378	388	7.2	12.3	13.4	— 5.1	— 6.2
C'WLTH ..	484	279,133	24,682	8.8	9.5	10.7	— 0.7	— 1.9

NOTE.—As to the general limitations of the figures given in the above table, see remarks on p. 204.

Compared with the quarter immediately preceding there was a decrease in unemployment in all the States except Queensland. In New South Wales increases in percentage of unemployment occurred in the clothing and mining industries, and those trades included in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing). The increase in the clothing trades is said to be due to the slackness in the order section, while the shortage of explosives is said to have been responsible for unemployment in the mining industry. The increases in these industries, however, were more than counterbalanced by decreases in the remaining industrial groups. In Victoria the clothing and building trades shew small increases in percentage of unemployment, while the remaining industrial groups all shew decreases. The conditions in Queensland are reported to be unsatisfactory. The only industrial groups which shew a decrease in unemployment are Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), and the last group (Other and Miscellaneous). The greatest increase is reported in those callings connected with the manufacture and distribution of food supplies. The failure of the sugar crop and the scarcity of stock for the meat works are given as the causes for the large increase which has occurred in this group. In South Australia decreases are reported for all industrial groups except Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), and Group VIII. (Mining). The greatest decreases in the remaining groups are reported in the wood, iron, and clothing trades. In Western Australia a relatively large increase in unemployment in the clothing trades is counterbalanced by a similar decrease in those callings connected with the manufacture and distribution of food supplies. The remaining industrial groups shew little variation since the preceding quarter. In Tasmania the only industrial groups which shew an increase in unemployment are Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), Group VII. (Building), and Group VIII. (Mining). The decrease in the remaining groups was greatest in Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), and Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.).

3. Unemployment in Different Industries.—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Labour Report No. 5, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous." For purposes of comparison particulars are included in the table as to the percentage unemployed in the quarter immediately preceding (second quarter of 1915), and the corresponding quarter last year (third quarter of 1914). The increase or decrease in the percentages for the current quarter, as compared with each of these preceding quarters, is also given.

Unemployment in different Industries, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Returned as Unemployed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	2nd Quarter 1915.	3rd Quarter 1914.	2nd Quarter 1915.	3rd Quarter 1914.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc.	18	13,077	1,395	10.7	15.9	10.4	−5.2	+ 0.3
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	57	36,996	1,558	4.2	5.8	11.7	−1.6	− 7.5
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	60	25,814	6,219	21.1	16.4	13.3	+7.7	+10.8
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	29	18,873	1,563	8.3	5.0	12.9	+3.3	− 4.6
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	27	9,095	267	2.9	5.6	4.9	−2.7	− 2.0
VI.—Other Manufacturing	67	24,084	1,610	6.7	7.6	10.7	−0.9	− 4.0
VII.—Building	62	33,669	3,535	10.5	10.0	7.9	+0.5	+ 2.6
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	25	27,251	2,238	8.2	12.9	8.3	−4.7	− 0.1
X.—Other Land Transport	13	9,154	239	2.6	5.2	4.8	−2.6	− 2.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.— Other and Miscellaneous	126	81,120	6,058	7.5	8.8	12.8	−1.3	− 5.3
ALL GROUPS	484	270,133	24,682	8.8	9.5	10.7	−0.7	− 1.9

NOTE.—As to the general limitations of the figures given in this table, see remarks on page 204.

It may be seen that while the percentage of unemployment has increased in Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and Group VII. (Building), the remaining groups shew a decrease compared with the immediately preceding quarter. The decrease is greatest in the timber and mining industries. The increase in Group III. is due entirely to the large increase reported from Queensland, all the other States reporting decreases. All the States except South Australia shew increases in the clothing trades. While the conditions in the textile and ready-made sections of this industry are reported to be good, it is said that the order section is experiencing a period of slackness. In the building trades all the States except South Australia shew increases in the percentage of unemployment compared with the preceding quarter. The reason given for the increase is the absence of new contracts due to the stringency of the money market. Compared with the corresponding period (July to September) of 1914, all industrial groups shew a decrease except Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), Group III. (Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.), and Group VII. (Building).

4. **Causes of Unemployment.**—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the second quarter of 1915, for 474 unions, having a membership of 265,567. The following table shews that of the total number 23,541 out of work, 20,825 were unemployed through lack of work, 2120 through sickness and accident, and 596 through other causes (except persons on strike or lock-out).

Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ended 30th September, 1915.

PARTICULARS.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc.	13,077	1,266	9.7	129	1.0	..	..	1,395	10.7
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	36,996	1,055	2.9	298	0.8	205	0.5	1,558	4.2
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	24,990	5,526	22.1	182	0.7	5	0.1	5,713	22.9
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	18,873	1,455	7.7	74	0.4	34	0.2	1,563	8.3
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	7,345	196	2.7	55	0.7	6	0.1	257	3.5
VI.—Other Manufacturing	24,084	1,330	5.5	205	0.9	75	0.3	1,610	6.7
VII.—Building	33,272	3,233	9.7	192	0.6	80	0.2	3,505	10.5
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	27,251	1,555	5.7	661	2.4	22	0.1	2,238	8.2
X.—Other Land Transport	9,154	169	1.8	57	0.6	13	0.2	239	2.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous	70,525	5,040	7.1	267	0.4	156	0.2	5,463	7.7
ALL GROUPS	265,567	20,825	7.8	2,120	0.8	596	0.2	23,541	8.8
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.									
New South Wales	107,971	6,222	5.8	806	0.7	325	0.3	7,353	6.8
Victoria	82,792	6,800	8.2	624	0.7	153	0.2	7,577	9.1
Queensland	28,410	4,802	16.9	155	0.5	52	0.2	5,009	17.6
South Australia	18,669	1,218	6.5	141	0.8	28	0.1	1,387	7.4
Western Australia	22,347	1,491	6.7	319	1.4	17	0.1	1,827	8.2
Tasmania	5,378	292	5.4	75	1.4	21	0.4	388	7.2
COMMONWEALTH	265,567	20,825	7.8	2,120	0.8	596	0.2	23,541	8.8

The first part of the above table shews the number unemployed owing to the causes specified, classified according to industries; the second, classified according to States. The percentage of unemployment due to "lack of work" was 7.8 compared with 8.4 in the preceding quarter. The percentage due to sickness and accident was the same as in the preceding quarter (0.8), and that due to other causes was also the same as in the preceding quarter (0.2). Of the total amount of unemployment, 88.5 per cent. was due to "lack of work," 9.0 per cent. to "sickness and accident," and 2.5 per cent. to other causes. The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident in mining, quarrying, etc., is three times greater than the average for all groups, and more than double the percentage in any other group.

SECTION III.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. **General.**—During the third quarter of 1915 the cost-of-living index-number for the thirty towns for which particulars are collected increased since the preceding quarter from 1134 to 1234, the index-number for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914 being 1040.

Cost-of-Living Quarterly Index-Numbers.—Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1915.

Particulars.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1912 ..	947	988	1,037	1,027	1,000*
1913 ..	998	1,012	998	992	1,000
1914 ..	1,009	1,043	1,040	1,031	1,031
1915 ..	1,065	1,134	1,234	..	..

* Basis of Table.

The cost-of-living index-number for the quarter under review reached the highest point recorded during the period covered by these investigations, viz., since the year 1901. Particulars of the cost-of-living index-numbers in each State for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, the second and third quarters of 1915 and the third quarter of 1914, are shewn in the following tables. The weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the thirty towns in 1912 is taken as base (= 1000), and the index-numbers are therefore comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each State, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different States, either in any given year, or as between one year and another and one State and another.

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers for each State and Commonwealth,† July to September, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Average for 1912 ..	1,042	956	908	1,042	1,103	937	1,000*
„ 1913 ..	1,070	947	888	1,014	1,072	932	1,000
„ 1914 ..	1,092	994	915	1,038	1,088	964	1,031
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1914	1,095	1,007	920	1,053	1,108	969	1,040
April „ June, 1915	1,142	1,141	1,045	1,157	1,176	1,087	1,134
July „ Sept., 1915	1,273	1,250	1,105	1,213	1,200	1,171	1,234

* Basis of Table.

† Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 3 hereinafter.

2. **Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index-Numbers, 1912 to 1915 (3rd Quarter).**—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect on the cost-of-living index-numbers for each State of variations in the prices of commodities and house rent. In order to shew the movements in the various main groups of expenditure that make up the whole "composite unit," the commodities are divided into three groups, viz., groceries, dairy produce, and meat, and the following table shews the index-number for each of these groups and for house rent separately, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1914, and with the average for the whole of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers for each State, July to September, 1915.
Weighted Average Expenditure in each Group for Thirty Towns in 1912 as
Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
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I.—GROCERIES.

Average for 1912 ..	1,018	934	1,080	1,001	1,118	1,013	1,000*
" 1913 ..	977	842	998	917	1,027	919	928
" 1914 ..	979	74	979	933	1,060	928	942
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1914	970	877	966	919	1,087	910	939
April „ June, 1915	1,054	1,032	1,160	1,135	1,239	1,079	1,079
July „ Sept., 1915	1,186	1,104	1,250	1,215	1,336	1,117	1,175

II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

Average for 1912 ..	992	956	947	1,069	1,235	971	1,000*
" 1913 ..	991	903	895	1,040	1,186	942	970
" 1914 ..	1,003	954	896	1,066	1,117	1,020	997
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1914	1,002	943	899	1,058	1,168	1,037	991
April „ June, 1915	1,095	1,324	1,237	1,350	1,471	1,382	1,251
July „ Sept., 1915	1,183	1,347	1,243	1,273	1,484	1,398	1,234

III.—MEAT.

Average for 1912 ..	959	979	863	968	1,463	1,143	1,000*
" 1913 ..	1,045	997	853	1,030	1,426	1,200	1,042
" 1914 ..	1,105	1,093	1,017	1,278	1,501	1,281	1,147
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1914	1,123	1,141	1,046	1,362	1,580	1,310	1,186
April „ June, 1915	1,329	1,405	1,163	1,603	1,531	1,339	1,382
July „ Sept., 1915	1,796	1,929	1,378	1,857	1,509	1,755	1,786

* Basis of Table.

**Cost - of - Living Index-Numbers for each State, July to September, 1915,
Weighted Average Expenditure in each Group for Thirty Towns in 1912 as
Base (= 1000)—continued.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
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IV.—HOUSE RENT.†

Average for 1912 ..	1,119	962	781	1,094	871	774	1,000*
„ 1913 ..	1,185	1,023	819	1,070	911	810	1,048
„ 1914 ..	1,208	1,054	831	998	884	824	1,061
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1914	1,219	1,073	838	1,014	888	830	1,073
April „ June, 1915	1,146	1,021	819	888	838	848	1,012
July „ Sept., 1915	1,145	1,014	813	895	831	848	1,009

* Basis of Table.

† See remarks on page 211 paragraph (iv.).

(i.) *Groceries*.—During the quarter under review there was a further rise in the average cost of the commodities included in this group in all the States. The increase was greatest in New South Wales (12.5 per cent.) and least in Tasmania (3.5 per cent.). Prices of flour and bread were higher in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, and slightly lower in Victoria and Tasmania. Potatoes were dearer in all the States. Little variation occurred in the prices of the other commodities included in this group. Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914, all the States shew a substantial increase in the index-numbers for this group. The increase was greatest in South Australia (32.2 per cent.), followed in the order named by Queensland (29.4 per cent.), Victoria (25.9 per cent.), Western Australia (22.9 per cent.), Tasmania (22.7 per cent.), and New South Wales (22.2 per cent.). The weighted average index-number for the whole of the thirty towns for the same period shews an increase of 25.1 per cent.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce*.—The index-numbers for this group are higher in all the States except South Australia. The increase was greatest in New South Wales (8.0 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (1.7 per cent.), Tasmania (1.6 per cent.), Western Australia (0.9 per cent.), and Queensland (0.5 per cent.). The decrease in South Australia amounted to 5.3 per cent. In all the States prices of cheese, bacon and ham rose. The price of butter was higher than for the preceding quarter in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States. While in some towns the price of milk was higher, in others there was a decrease. There was a substantial decrease in the price of eggs in all the States. The aggregate result of these variations upon the weighted average index-number for the thirty towns considered as a whole shews an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the third quarter compared with the second quarter of 1915. Compared with the corresponding period (July to September) of 1914, the index-numbers for this group are substantially higher in all the

States. The increase is greatest in Victoria (42.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by Queensland (38.3 per cent.), Tasmania (34.8 per cent.), Western Australia (27.1 per cent.), South Australia (20.8 per cent.), and New South Wales (18.1 per cent.). The weighted average index-number for the whole of the thirty towns during the same period shews an increase of 29.6 per cent.

(iii.) *Meat*.—Further increases in the price of meat occurred during the quarter under review in all the States except Western Australia, where there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. The increase in the remaining States was greatest in Victoria (37.3 per cent.), followed in the order named by New South Wales (35.1 per cent.), Tasmania (31.1 per cent.), Queensland (18.5 per cent.), and South Australia (15.8 per cent.). The weighted average index-number for the whole of the thirty towns shews an increase of 29.2 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914 the weighted average increase in the index-number for this group amounts to no less than 50.6 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in all the States except Western Australia, where there has been a decrease of 4.5 per cent. The increase in the remaining States was greatest in Victoria (69.1 per cent.), followed in the order named by New South Wales (59.9 per cent.), South Australia (36.3 per cent.), Tasmania (34.0 per cent.), and Queensland (31.7 per cent.).

(iv.) *Rent*.—The index-numbers for this group shew little variation compared with the preceding quarter. In South Australia there has been a slight increase, in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia a slight decrease, while in New South Wales and Tasmania rents have remained stationary. Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914, the index-numbers shew a decrease in all the States except Tasmania. The decrease is greatest in South Australia (11.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by Western Australia (6.4 per cent.), New South Wales (6.1 per cent.), Victoria (5.5 per cent.), and Queensland (3.0 per cent.). The index-number for Tasmania shews an increase 2.2 per cent. The weighted average index-number for the whole of the thirty towns during the same period shews a decrease of 6.0 per cent.

It was pointed out in the previous issue of this Bulletin (Bulletin No. 10, p. 131), that in Broken Hill and Port Pirie prevailing conditions rendered it a matter of difficulty, if not of impossibility, to ascertain the predominant rents with precision. Similar conditions prevailed during the quarter under review, the rents paid depending upon the extent of unemployment or broken time of the tenant. Predominant rents in these towns have, therefore, been computed in accordance with special inquiries that have been made.

3. Variations in Cost of Living in each of Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1915 (third quarter).—In the following table index-numbers are given for the third quarter of 1915, the preceding quarter (April to June, 1915), and the corresponding quarter (July to September), 1914. The average index-numbers for the whole of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914 are included for comparative purposes. The index-numbers for the third quarter of 1915 shew an increase on the preceding quarter in all the towns, due to the increased cost of food and groceries, which has more than

counterbalanced the decrease in cost of housing accommodation which has taken place in many of the towns. The increase in cost of living since the preceding quarter for the thirty towns, considered as a whole, amounts to 8.8 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, all the towns shew an increase. The increase in cost of living, compared with the same period of 1914, is due to increased cost of food and groceries. House rents are lower in all the States except Tasmania, but the decline has been more than counterbalanced by the rise in prices of other items. The cost-of-living index-number for the Commonwealth is 18.6 per cent. higher than for the corresponding period of last year. The increase was greatest in Victoria (24.1 per cent.), followed in the order named by Tasmania (20.8 per cent.), Queensland (20.1 per cent.), New South Wales (16.3 per cent.), South Australia (15.2 per cent.), and Western Australia (8.3 per cent.).

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, with Weighted Average for all Towns in 1912 as Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	1912.	1913.	1914.		1915.		
	Base for Whole Year (= 1000)	Whole Year.	Whole Year.	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).	2nd Quarter (April to June).	3rd Quart'r (July to Sept.)	
N. S. WALES—							
Sydney	1,063	1,091	1,117	1,118	1,165	1,301	
Newcastle	884	913	921	924	1,014	1,123	
Broken Hill§	1,000	1,027	989	1,042	987	1,050	
Goulburn	965	1,006	1,046	1,045	1,126	1,246	
Bathurst	850	880	914	915	977	1,086	
*Weighted Aver... ..	1,042	1,070	1,092	1,095	1,142	1,273	
VICTORIA—							
Melbourne	977	973	1,023	1,037	1,167	1,275	
Ballarat	846	801	837	852	1,013	1,129	
Bendigo	857	833	854	863	1,007	1,138	
Geelong	922	899	937	944	1,070	1,183	
Warrnambool	865	865	888	892	1,051	1,176	
*Weighted Aver... ..	956	947	994	1,007	1,141	1,250	
QUEENSLAND—							
Brisbane	907	897	923	930	1,048	1,118	
Toowoomba	904	855	880	873	1,029	1,095	
Rockhampton	891	870	914	925	1,033	1,086	
Charters Towers.. ..	933	886	914	906	1,069	1,067	
Warwick	929	859	844	844	982	1,015	
*Weighted Aver... ..	908	888	915	920	1,045	1,105	

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, with Weighted Average for all Towns in 1912 as Base (= 1000).—Continued.

Particulars.	1912.	1913.	1914.		1915.	
	Base for Whole Year (= 1000.)	Whole Year.	Whole Year	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.)	2nd Quarter (April to June).	3rd Quart'r (July to Sept.)
S. AUSTRALIA—						
Adelaide	1,071	1,038	1,058	1,071	1,173	1,227
Kadina, Moonta						
Walleroo	849	845	889	909	1,052	1,129
Port Pirie§	930	931	977	1,021	1,078	1,143
Mt. Gambier	810	814	855	862	1,034	1,090
Petersburg	938	948	1,042	1,078	1,155	1,207
*Weighted Aver.	1,042	1,014	1,038	1,053	1,157	1,213
W. AUSTRALIA—						
Perth	1,068	1,044	1,058	1,078	1,143	1,162
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,235	1,176	1,195	1,216	1,291	1,332
Mid. Junction & Guildford	1,040	1,019	1,022	1,042	1,121	1,146
Bunbury	1,022	1,002	1,029	1,047	1,121	1,146
Geraldton	1,162	1,166	1,217	1,256	1,298	1,309
*Weighted Aver.	1,103	1,072	1,088	1,108	1,176	1,200
TASMANIA—						
Hobart	965	975	1,009	1,010	1,124	1,194
Launceston	925	899	938	949	1,073	1,171
Zeehan	881	859	831	825	937	1,048
Beaconsfield	766	745	752	766	873	991
Queenstown	915	916	945	958	1,091	1,177
*Weighted Aver.	937	932	964	969	1,087	1,171
†Weighted Aver. for C'wealth	1,000‡	1,000	1,031	1,040	1,134	1,234

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns.. ‡ Basis of Table, see Labour Report No. 5, pages 27 to 29. § See remarks on page 211, paragraph (iv.) *re* house-rent.

4. Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, July to September, 1915.—In the following table the average expenditure on groceries, food, and house rent for the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base and made to equal 20s. It will be seen that of every 20s. expended, on the average 13s. 10d. must be paid for groceries and food, and 6s. 2d. for rent. The figures given in this table are fully comparable throughout. Thus it may be seen that the same relative quantities of groceries and food, which cost 14s. in Melbourne, would cost 13s. 7d. in Sydney, 16s. 8d. in Kalgoorlie, 14s. 5d. in Ballarat, and 13s. 10d. on the average prices for all thirty towns. Similarly, compared with a relative payment of 7s. 6d. for housing accommodation in Sydney, in Melbourne only 6s. 8d. is paid, in Adelaide 5s. 9d., in Hobart 5s. 8d., and in Beaconsfield as little as 1s. 6d. Again, the last column (III.) shews the relative amount which must be paid in each town to secure such relative quantities of groceries and food, and to provide housing accommodation which would cost £1 on the average for all towns.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary to purchase in each Town for the Third Quarter of 1915, Commodities and Housing Accommodation, which together cost £1 on the Average in the Thirty Towns regarded as a whole.

TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.	TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.
New South Wales—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	South Australia—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney ..	13 7	7 6	21 1	Adelaide ..	14 2	5 9	19 11
Newcastle ..	13 4	4 10	18 2	Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo ..	14 4	4 0	18 4
Broken Hill ..	13 3	1 9†	17 0	Port Pirie ..	14 10	3 8†	18 6
Goulburn ..	13 5	6 9	20 2	Mt. Gambier ..	13 3	4 5	17 8
Bathurst ..	12 10	4 9	17 7	Petersburg ..	14 2	5 5	19 7
*Weighted Average	13 7	7 1	20 8	*Weighted Average	14 2	5 6	19 8
Victoria—				Western Australia—			
Melbourne ..	14 0	6 8	20 8	Perth and Fremantle ..	13 8	5 2	18 10
Ballarat ..	14 5	3 11	18 4	Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	16 8	4 11	21 7
Bendigo ..	14 5	4 0	18 5	Midland Junct'n and Guildford	13 11	4 8	18 7
Geelong ..	13 9	5 5	19 2	Bunbury ..	14 7	4 0	18 7
Warrnambool	14 5	4 8	19 1	Geraldton ..	15 2	6 1	21 3
*Weighted Average	14 1	6 2	20 3	*Weighted Average	14 4	5 1	19 5
Queensland—				Tasmania—			
Brisbane ..	12 10	5 4	18 2	Hobart ..	13 8	5 8	19 4
Toowoomba ..	13 1	4 8	17 9	Launceston ..	13 6	5 6	19 0
Rockhampton	13 0	4 7	17 7	Zeehan ..	15 2	1 10	17 0
Charters Towers	13 8	3 8	17 4	Beaconsfield ..	14 7	1 6	16 1
Warwick ..	12 7	3 10	16 5	Queenstown ..	14 10	4 3	19 1
*Weighted Average	12 11	5 0	17 11	*Weighted Average	13 9	5 3	19 0
				Weighted Average for all Towns	13 10	6 2	20 0‡

* Average for the five towns.

† See remarks on page 211, paragraph (iv).

‡ Basis of Table.

It will be observed from this table that New South Wales is the most expensive, and Queensland the cheapest State, New South Wales being 3.2 per cent. above and Queensland 10.5 per cent. below the average. Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, is the most expensive town, and Beaconsfield, in Tasmania, the cheapest. Kalgoorlie is 7.9 per cent., and Beaconsfield 19.7 per cent. below the average.

5. Capital Towns only. Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers, 1911 to 1915.—The tables given in the preceding paragraphs of this section refer to the thirty towns of the Commonwealth for which particulars have been collected since the beginning of 1912. In previous reports information has, however, been furnished for the six capital towns back to 1901. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these reports, the following particulars are given for the capital towns only, taking the weighted average cost in 1911 for the six capital towns considered as a whole as base (= 1000):—

Retail Prices, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town, 1911 to 1915, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base (=1000)*.

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.		1915.	
				Whole Year.	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).	2nd Quarter (April to June).	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).
GROCERIES AND FOOD.							
Sydney	989	1,124	1,131	1,156	1,154	1,286	1,536
Melbourne	935	1,082	1,024	1,091	1,101	1,382	1,584
Brisbane	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,078	1,085	1,318	1,450
Adelaide	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,215	1,229	1,506	1,602
Perth	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,302	1,336	1,508	1,546
Hobart	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,212	1,212	1,413	1,541
Weighted							
Average	1,000†	1,129	1,095	1,144	1,151	1,364	1,554
RENT.							
Sydney	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,279	1,285	1,219	1,219
Melbourne	970	1,016	1,089	1,126	1,147	1,087	1,079
Brisbane	767	804	863	882	890	866	860
Adelaide	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,040	1,052	924	929
Perth	810	880	928	914	917	843	839
Hobart	805	829	887	914	919	929	929
Weighted							
Average	1,000†	1,064	1,118	1,135	1,147	1,081	1,078
GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT.							
Sydney	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,206	1,208	1,259	1,406
Melbourne	950	1,055	1,051	1,105	1,120	1,261	1,377
Brisbane	915	979	969	997	1,005	1,132	1,208
Adelaide	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,143	1,156	1,267	1,325
Perth	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,143	1,164	1,235	1,255
Hobart	954	1,042	1,050	1,090	1,091	1,214	1,290
Weighted							
Average	1,000†	1,101	1,104	1,140	1,150	1,247	1,358

* For corresponding figures for previous years see Report No. 5 (pp. 22 to 27) of Labour and Industrial Branch. † Basis of Table. See Report No. 5, p. 22.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in all respects. That is to say, they shew not only the increase or decrease in cost of living in each town separately, but also the relative cost as between the several towns.

The weighted average result for the six capital towns taken together shews an increase in cost of living of 8.9 per cent. on the preceding quarter. The increased cost of food and groceries amounts to 13.9 per cent., while there has been a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation of 0.3 per cent. All the towns with the exception of Sydney and Hobart shew on the one hand an increase in the cost of food and groceries, and on the other a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation. In Sydney and Hobart there was an increase in the cost of food and groceries, but house rents remained stationary. Compared with the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1914, the increase in the cost-of-living index-numbers for the six capital towns taken together,

amounts to 18.0 per cent. The index-number for food and groceries is 35.0 per cent. higher than for the same period of last year, while the index-number for house-rent is 6.0 per cent. less. The increase in cost of living since 1911 is greatest in Sydney (40.6 per cent.), followed in the order named by Melbourne (37.7 per cent.), Adelaide (32.5 per cent.), Hobart (29.0 per cent.), Perth (25.5 per cent.), and Brisbane (20.8 per cent.). The weighted average increase for the six capital towns considered as a whole is 35.8 per cent.

6. Purchasing-Power of Money.—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 27s. 6d. in Melbourne for the third quarter of 1915 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (3rd quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.†

Year.		Sydney.		Melb'rne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.		Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1901	.. ..	17	10	17	5	15	5	17	3	20	6	17	5	17	7
1902	.. ..	19	7	18	1	16	0	17	3	21	7	17	10	18	7
1903	.. ..	19	2	17	7	15	9	16	9	21	8	17	11	18	2
1904	.. ..	17	5	17	1	14	8	16	3	20	10	17	1	17	2
1905	.. ..	18	9	17	7	15	5	17	6	20	11	17	9	18	0
1906	.. ..	18	8	17	7	15	7	17	10	20	5	18	0	18	0
1907	.. ..	18	6	17	6	15	11	17	11	19	9	17	9	17	11
1908	.. ..	19	9	18	6	17	1	19	1	20	0	18	5	19	0
1909	.. ..	19	9	18	1	17	0	19	10	19	9	19	0	19	0
1910	.. ..	19	11	18	10	17	6	20	2	20	6	19	0	19	5
1911	.. ..	20	7	19	0	18	4	21	2	22	6	19	1	20	0*
1912	.. ..	22	11	21	1	19	7	23	2	23	1	20	10	22	0
1913	.. ..	23	7	21	0	19	5	22	5	22	5	21	1	22	1
1914	.. ..	24	1	22	1	19	11	22	10	22	10	21	10	22	10
1912	1st Quarter	21	4	19	9	19	6	22	6	22	4	19	7	20	9
	2nd "	22	5	20	10	19	6	23	2	23	8	20	2	21	9
	3rd "	24	1	22	1	19	8	23	8	23	6	21	5	22	11
	4th "	23	10	21	8	19	8	23	3	22	10	22	2	22	7
1913	1st "	23	5	21	0	19	1	22	8	22	6	21	1	22	0
	2nd "	23	10	21	2	19	7	22	11	22	11	21	3	22	4
	3rd "	23	6	21	1	19	4	22	4	22	4	21	1	22	1
	4th "	23	6	20	10	19	6	21	10	22	5	20	10	21	11
1914	1st Quarter	24	0	21	4	19	7	22	4	22	3	21	1	22	4
	2nd "	24	3	22	7	19	9	23	6	22	10	22	0	23	1
	3rd "	24	2	22	5	20	1	23	2	23	3	21	10	23	0
	4th "	24	1	22	1	20	4	22	5	23	0	22	3	22	10
1915	1st "	24	7	22	11	21	1	23	3	23	10	22	10	23	6
	2nd "	25	2	25	3	22	8	25	4	24	8	24	3	24	11
	3rd "	28	1	27	6	24	2	26	6	25	1	25	10	27	2

* Basis of Table.

† It is necessary to observe that figures given for the Capital towns in this table are not comparable with those given in the table on page 214. This will be at once evident when it is explained that in the case of the above table the base taken is the weighted average of the six Capital towns for 1911, whereas the base of the table on page 214 is the weighted average for 30 towns for the first quarter of 1915.

(i.) *Groceries and Food only*.—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (=20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (3rd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0*
1912	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1914	23 1	21 10	21 7	24 4	26 0	24 3	22 11
1912 { 1st qt'r	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
2nd ..	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
3rd ..	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
4th ..	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 { 1st ..	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
2nd ..	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
3rd ..	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
4th ..	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 { 1st ..	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
2nd ..	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
3rd ..	23 1	22 0	21 8	24 7	26 9	24 3	23 0
4th ..	23 1	22 4	22 6	24 8	26 7	24 10	23 3
1915 { 1st ..	24 7	23 9	23 11	26 4	28 5	25 10	24 8
2nd ..	25 9	27 8	26 4	30 2	30 2	28 3	27 3
3rd ..	30 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	30 11	30 10	31 1

* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only*.—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.):—

Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1915 (3rd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0*
1912	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913	23 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1914	25 7	22 6	17 8	20 10	18 3	18 3	22 8
1912 { 1st qt'r	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 { 1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 { 1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
2nd "	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0
3rd "	25 8	22 11	17 10	21 1	18 4	18 5	22 11
4th "	25 5	21 10	17 4	19 3	17 11	18 6	22 2
1915 { 1st "	24 7	21 10	17 1	18 10	17 5	18 6	21 9
2nd "	24 5	21 9	17 4	18 6	16 11	18 7	21 7
3rd "	24 5	21 7	17 2	18 7	16 10	18 7	21 7

* Basis of Table.

7. Monthly Fluctuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to November, 1915.—The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In addition, the index-numbers for the whole of the year 1912 are given in the first column, and in the last column the percentage increase or decrease is shewn for each town in November, 1915, compared with July, 1914.

RETAIL PRICES INDEX-NUMBERS (FOOD AND GROCERIES). FOR EACH OF THIRTY TOWNS FOR THE MONTHS SPECIFIED, WITH WEIGHTED AVERAGE FOR ALL TOWNS IN 1912 AS BASE (= 1000).

Particulars.	1912.	1914.	1915.							In- crease from July, 1914, to Nov., 1915.
	Base for Whole Year (= 1000)	July.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney	986	1,011	1,098	1,112	1,174	1,270	1,420	1,366	1,323	30.9
Newcastle	994	1,006	1,106	1,127	1,170	1,245	1,370	1,375	1,301	29.3
Broken Hill	1,186	1,287	1,382	1,381	1,461	1,496	1,549	1,527	1,556	20.9
Goulburn	990	1,037	1,036	1,151	1,171	1,256	1,387	1,344	1,311	26.4
Bathurst	950	962	1,071	1,090	1,138	1,213	1,312	1,300	1,267	31.7
*Weighted Average ..	995	1,022	1,110	1,125	1,185	1,276	1,419	1,372	1,330	30.1
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne	949	970	1,125	1,216	1,296	1,362	1,454	1,343	1,308	34.8
Ballarat	973	967	1,146	1,249	1,318	1,408	1,469	1,400	1,343	38.9
Bendigo	976	971	1,152	1,219	1,284	1,392	1,503	1,351	1,295	33.4
Geelong	952	955	1,109	1,184	1,253	1,333	1,433	1,347	1,304	36.5
Warrnambool	927	953	1,121	1,232	1,262	1,356	1,506	1,390	1,334	40.0
*Weighted Average ..	952	969	1,127	1,217	1,295	1,366	1,458	1,349	1,310	35.2
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane	966	926	1,129	1,162	1,178	1,247	1,295	1,333	1,348	45.6
Toowoomba	964	912	1,159	1,201	1,218	1,263	1,328	1,330	1,374	50.7
Rockhampton	1,002	1,013	1,145	1,208	1,229	1,268	1,297	1,344	1,452	43.3
Charters Towers ..	1,134	1,092	1,323	1,392	1,370	1,363	1,368	1,397	1,448	32.6
Warwick	1,004	949	1,150	1,209	1,221	1,228	1,264	1,275	1,326	39.7
*Weighted Average ..	985	948	1,150	1,191	1,204	1,260	1,304	1,337	1,369	44.4
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide	1,012	1,097	1,251	1,303	1,409	1,435	1,427	1,357	1,346	22.7
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo	1,012	1,079	1,268	1,305	1,431	1,450	1,406	1,373	1,369	26.9
Port Pirie	1,048	1,132	1,295	1,342	1,449	1,497	1,489	1,421	1,416	25.1
Mt. Gambier	904	933	1,153	1,212	1,304	1,317	1,347	1,269	1,287	37.9
Petersburg	1,018	1,175	1,257	1,347	1,383	1,426	1,432	1,362	1,375	17.0
*Weighted Average ..	1,011	1,093	1,251	1,303	1,409	1,435	1,430	1,358	1,349	23.4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth	1,179	1,175	1,311	1,317	1,341	1,364	1,372	1,311	1,284	9.3
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,471	1,460	1,541	1,584	1,599	1,660	1,656	1,611	1,591	9.0
Mid. Junc. & Guildford	1,209	1,188	1,325	1,344	1,359	1,392	1,397	1,339	1,302	9.6
Bunbury	1,231	1,244	1,382	1,397	1,422	1,453	1,463	1,443	1,374	10.5
Geraldton	1,237	1,268	1,465	1,482	1,494	1,509	1,538	1,452	1,446	14.0
*Weighted Average ..	1,243	1,238	1,365	1,380	1,401	1,432	1,438	1,381	1,354	9.4
TASMANIA—										
Hobart	1,044	1,063	1,220	1,229	1,271	1,321	1,391	1,361	1,346	26.6
Launceston	986	1,003	1,152	1,180	1,215	1,266	1,389	1,372	1,333	32.9
Zeehan	1,142	1,133	1,246	1,343	1,384	1,483	1,547	1,485	1,498	32.2
Beaconsfield	1,053	1,079	1,200	1,259	1,305	1,342	1,505	1,466	1,516	40.5
Queensdown	1,130	1,153	1,287	1,333	1,388	1,475	1,481	1,584	1,509	30.9
*Weighted Average ..	1,036	1,054	1,203	1,227	1,268	1,322	1,409	1,386	1,366	29.6
† Weighted Aver. for Cwth.	†1,000	†1,021	†1,156	†1,203	†1,266	†1,334	†1,423	†1,361	†1,332	30.5

* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns. ‡ Basis of Table, see Labour Report No. 5, pages 27 to 29.

NOTE.—Corresponding index-numbers for the months of August 1914 to March, 1915, inclusive, are given in Labour Bulletin, No. 9, p. 25, and No. 10, p. 139.

8. Average Predominant Retail Prices and House Rents.—Particulars of retail prices of the commodities included in the investigations as to variations in the purchasing power of money, are collected monthly. The average prices in each of the capital towns for each month from July to December, 1914, and from March to November, 1915 inclusive, are given in the following tables. Corresponding particulars for the months of January and February, 1915, were given in Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 140 to 145. Particulars of house rents are collected quarterly, and the weighted average rentals in the capital towns for the first three quarters of 1915 as well as for the third and fourth quarters of 1914 are also given.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive.

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.									
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
SYDNEY.																	
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Bread	2lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	
Flour	25 „	33.29	36.64	39.64	36.14	36.93	42.50	44.67	44.67	45.17	45.33	46.11	61.50	61.33	61.11	44.50	
Tea	lb.	16.71	16.71	16.71	16.71	16.71	16.71	15.78	16.33	16.78	17.44	18.22	18.56	18.56	18.89	18.89	
Coffee	„	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14	18.89	18.89	18.78	18.78	18.78	18.78	18.78	18.83	18.83	
Sugar	„	2.82	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.79	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.78	2.78	3.00	2.97	3.00	2.97	
Rice	„	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.00	3.00	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.97	3.00	
Sago	„	2.86	2.86	2.93	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.72	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.92	3.03	2.97	2.94	2.89	
Jam	„	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.88	4.58	4.58	4.64	4.67	4.67	4.69	4.78	4.78	5.13	
Oatmeal	„	2.71	2.71	2.75	2.86	3.14	3.11	3.38	3.69	3.75	3.67	3.67	3.72	3.61	3.56	3.44	
Raisins	„	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.61	6.67	6.89	6.94	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.22	7.22	
Currants	„	7.29	7.29	7.29	7.36	7.29	7.29	7.00	7.33	7.33	7.44	7.78	7.78	7.89	8.11	8.33	
Starch	„	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.50	5.50	5.56	5.67	5.69	5.69	5.75	5.72	5.78	
Blue	doz sq.	8.86	8.86	8.86	8.79	8.86	8.86	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.22	9.22	9.22	9.22	9.22	9.28	
Candles	lb.	7.14	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.27	7.36	7.25	7.25	7.36	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.33	7.36	7.31	
Soap	„	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.36	3.32	3.32	3.17	3.17	3.19	3.19	3.14	3.22	3.17	3.17	3.00	
Potatoes	14lbs.	13.13	14.38	13.88	14.25	15.38	16.50	17.00	16.25	16.38	18.00	22.50	20.63	20.50	26.63	30.75	
Onions	lb.	1.56	1.56	2.06	2.13	2.00	2.06	1.56	1.50	1.56	1.56	1.63	1.75	1.63	1.63	1.50	
Kerosene	gal.	13.58	13.58	13.58	13.43	13.36	13.36	13.42	13.53	13.69	14.03	14.94	14.53	14.47	14.61	14.64	
Dairy Produce—																	
Milk	quart.	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.60	5.60	5.20	5.20	5.20	
Butter	lb.	15.07	15.93	14.57	14.00	14.00	14.36	15.22	15.56	15.56	16.50	18.67	22.44	17.67	17.17	17.00	
Cheese	„	12.11	12.03	11.57	10.57	9.58	9.72	9.39	10.83	12.17	12.78	13.06	13.89	13.89	13.89	13.89	
Eggs	doz.	22.44	11.63	11.62	11.07	10.62	14.67	23.11	29.56	29.63	32.13	23.72	18.56	15.44	16.06	17.22	
Bacon, Middle	lb.	12.93	13.21	13.64	13.36	13.36	13.43	13.67	13.22	12.83	13.39	14.06	15.17	15.78	16.94	16.94	
„ Shoulder	„	7.93	8.29	8.64	8.14	8.29	8.50	8.89	8.47	8.19	9.00	9.56	10.72	11.28	12.00	12.94	
Ham	„	13.29	13.79	13.86	13.93	14.07	14.57	14.33	13.89	13.22	13.72	14.56	15.11	15.61	17.67	18.13	
Meat—																	
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	6.75	6.83	6.75	6.80	6.85	6.95	7.22	7.56	7.94	8.50	9.56	11.75	11.78	11.83	11.25	
„ Ribs	„	5.60	5.67	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70	6.28	6.61	6.94	7.39	8.56	10.38	10.50	10.28	9.63	
„ Flank	„	4.90	4.89	4.80	4.85	4.75	4.95	5.81	6.00	6.19	6.89	8.22	9.72	9.83	9.56	9.31	
„ Shin	„	3.94	4.00	4.00	3.89	3.78	3.89	4.61	5.06	5.00	5.89	6.94	8.44	8.61	8.50	7.88	
Steak, Rump	„	9.15	9.39	9.35	9.40	9.30	9.45	10.17	10.22	10.56	11.50	12.33	14.88	14.56	14.33	13.63	
„ Shoulder	„	4.90	5.00	4.95	4.90	4.85	5.10	5.61	5.94	6.28	7.11	8.39	9.69	9.83	9.72	9.25	
„ Stewing	„	5.33	5.25	5.22	5.00	5.11	5.17	5.06	5.33	5.50	6.33	7.56	9.31	9.28	9.11	8.81	
Beef, Corned Roll	„	5.25	5.28	5.30	5.35	5.35	5.50	6.33	6.50	6.50	7.22	8.14	9.94	9.89	9.72	9.50	
„ Brisket, with bone	„	3.89	3.88	3.89	3.89	3.78	3.83	4.57	4.57	4.79	5.43	6.14	7.75	7.57	7.56	7.29	
„ „ without	„	4.60	4.78	4.70	4.70	4.50	4.85	5.56	5.83	5.94	6.50	7.61	9.38	9.33	9.17	8.75	
Mutton, Leg	„	4.95	4.94	4.95	4.95	4.85	4.95	5.22	5.50	5.78	6.50	7.61	8.88	7.94	7.56	7.25	
„ Shoulder	„	4.20	4.22	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.15	4.72	4.78	5.00	5.50	6.61	7.81	7.00	6.50	6.19	
„ Loin	„	5.60	5.83	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.85	6.11	6.06	6.28	7.06	8.03	9.69	8.56	7.83	7.56	
„ Neck	„	4.50	4.56	4.60	4.55	4.45	4.60	4.72	5.11	5.28	5.94	7.00	8.25	7.44	6.75	6.38	
Chops, Loin	„	6.40	6.61	6.45	6.55	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.28	7.39	8.06	9.11	10.31	9.25	8.58	8.88	
„ Leg	„	5.85	5.94	6.06	5.90	5.85	6.00	6.33	6.50	6.56	7.17	8.33	9.69	8.78	8.39	8.44	
„ Neck	„	4.90	4.89	4.85	4.80	4.70	4.85	5.44	5.67	5.72	6.61	7.78	8.94	8.06	7.39	7.19	
Pork, Leg	„	9.45	9.67	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.50	9.78	9.78	9.78	10.00	10.72	12.00	11.17	11.61	11.75	
„ Loin	„	10.75	11.06	10.75	10.70	10.60	10.80	10.56	10.44	10.56	10.72	11.44	12.63	12.28	12.50	12.56	
„ Belly	„	8.95	9.33	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.30	9.13	9.25	9.31	9.61	10.00	11.38	10.72	11.22	11.44	
„ Chops	„	11.15	11.39	11.15	11.10	11.00	11.10	10.94	10.94	11.11	11.33	11.83	14.25	13.22	12.89	12.88	

PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

NOTE.—Prices for January and February 1915 are given in Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 140 to 145.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.								
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MELBOURNE.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2lbs.	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Flour	25 "	32 10	35.20	36.15	36.45	37.20	45.00	62.10	61.05	60.00	59.10	58.65	58.65	58.20	58.35	56.70
Tea	lb.	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	14.80	15.10	15.30	15.80	16.10	16.20	17.00	17.10	17.30	17.30
Coffee	"	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.60	18.80	18.80	19.00	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80	18.80
Sugar	"	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.78	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rice	"	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85
Sago	"	2.35	2.45	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.65	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Jam	"	3.95	3.95	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.15	4.15	4.13	4.18	4.18	4.23	4.23	4.25	4.35
Oatmeal	"	2.20	2.40	2.50	2.58	2.75	2.90	3.78	3.78	3.75	3.78	3.78	3.55	3.40	3.40	3.38
Raisins	"	6.30	6.45	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.72
Currants	"	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.55	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Starch	"	5.40	5.40	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
Blue	doz. sq.	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13
Candles	lb.	6.65	6.65	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.75	6.80	6.80	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.65
Soap	"	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.68	3.60	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.63	3.65
Potatoes	14lbs.	9.21	11.00	10.57	10.14	12.64	14.29	10.14	10.14	10.14	12.71	17.14	15.00	14.86	22.50	25.14
Onions	lb.	1.14	1.14	1.71	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.29	1.21	1.14	1.14	1.50	1.50	1.29	0.93	0.93
Kerosene	gal.	12.61	12.72	12.94	12.86	12.80	12.73	12.85	12.90	13.18	13.23	13.23	14.28	14.35	14.40	14.50
Dairy Produce—																
Milk	quart.	5.33	4.67	4.33	4.33	4.67	5.25	5.33	6.00	6.17	6.33	6.33	6.17	5.25	5.17	5.17
Butter	lb.	15.05	14.95	14.05	14.00	13.90	13.90	15.80	19.00	24.45	24.80	26.50	26.30	19.25	18.70	16.20
Cheese	"	10.93	11.22	11.10	10.92	10.86	10.86	11.20	11.70	13.10	13.20	14.80	15.80	15.20	16.50	16.40
Eggs	doz.	18.55	12.00	11.69	11.60	11.65	17.10	21.55	27.50	26.20	27.00	22.90	21.00	17.25	17.65	17.80
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	14.35	14.55	15.25	15.25	16.15	19.00	19.60	20.95	21.90
" Shoulder	"	8.44	8.44	8.44	8.56	8.61	8.44	8.94	9.38	10.06	10.22	11.11	13.57	13.33	14.83	16.33
Ham	"	14.17	14.17	14.17	14.28	14.28	14.35	14.85	14.89	15.10	15.00	15.67	18.56	19.00	20.19	20.88
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	7.20	7.05	6.80	6.95	6.70	6.63	7.45	7.55	8.40	9.35	10.40	12.90	12.30	11.00	9.75
" Ribs	"	6.00	5.85	5.65	5.85	5.60	5.56	6.35	6.45	7.40	8.45	9.30	11.40	11.00	9.60	8.70
" Flank	"	5.40	5.30	5.15	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.60	5.80	6.70	7.35	8.45	10.35	9.55	8.85	8.20
" Shin	"	4.20	4.10	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.15	4.35	5.10	6.50	7.25	9.60	9.05	8.30	7.70
Steak, Rump	"	9.60	9.30	9.20	9.30	9.20	9.13	9.30	9.70	10.60	11.30	12.20	15.10	14.60	13.80	12.80
" Shoulder	"	5.45	5.30	5.20	5.25	5.15	5.13	5.70	6.05	7.15	8.05	8.80	11.05	10.80	10.10	9.35
" Stewing	"	6.05	6.05	5.90	5.95	5.70	5.56	5.00	5.30	6.10	7.55	8.10	10.30	10.00	9.30	8.45
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	5.75	5.70	5.70	5.75	5.65	5.55	6.05	6.35	7.20	8.25	9.10	11.75	11.15	10.15	9.40
" Brisket, with bone	"	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.38	3.75	3.85	4.89	5.55	6.00	7.75	7.65	6.85	6.35
" without	"	4.80	4.75	4.75	5.75	4.70	4.81	5.00	5.20	6.05	7.20	7.65	9.85	9.55	8.40	8.10
Mutton, Leg	"	5.45	5.50	5.20	5.30	5.05	4.94	5.45	5.73	6.95	8.10	8.65	9.50	8.75	8.00	7.70
" Shoulder	"	4.15	4.30	4.05	4.10	3.95	3.75	4.25	4.55	5.70	6.95	7.40	8.10	7.40	6.90	6.45
" Loin	"	5.10	5.20	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.81	5.30	5.65	6.60	7.70	8.30	8.75	8.45	7.60	6.80
" Neck	"	4.10	4.20	3.95	3.95	3.85	3.69	4.00	4.40	5.30	6.75	7.30	7.95	7.25	6.55	6.10
Chops, Loin	"	6.15	6.20	6.05	6.05	5.95	5.88	6.40	6.85	7.50	8.95	9.30	10.10	9.50	9.05	8.55
" Leg	"	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.60	5.56	6.05	6.50	7.25	8.65	9.00	9.95	9.20	9.00	8.60
" Neck	"	4.40	4.55	4.35	4.40	4.25	4.19	4.35	4.65	5.65	7.05	7.35	8.35	7.70	7.05	6.70
Pork, Leg	"	8.80	8.70	8.78	8.65	8.40	8.19	8.25	8.35	8.75	9.40	10.25	13.88	12.90	12.88	12.90
" Loin	"	9.65	9.55	9.67	9.50	9.25	9.00	8.95	9.30	9.80	10.20	11.05	14.75	14.00	13.63	14.30
" Belly	"	9.30	9.30	9.44	9.30	9.10	8.81	8.90	9.10	9.60	10.15	10.75	14.38	13.80	13.75	14.20
" Chops	"	9.90	9.85	10.00	9.90	9.65	9.50	9.40	9.70	10.05	10.80	11.55	15.25	14.80	15.00	14.90

PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

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See footnote on previous page.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.								
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BRISBANE.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
Flour	25 "	32.94	36.75	37.00	36.00	38.17	43.93	59.59	59.40	60.00	60.14	59.32	68.45	70.36	70.23	71.05
Tea	lb.	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.71	17.18	17.30	18.00	18.09	18.73	19.09	19.00	19.00	19.00
Coffee	"	20.33	20.13	20.56	20.56	20.56	19.29	20.09	20.30	20.09	20.09	20.09	20.09	20.09	20.36	20.36
Sugar	"	2.50	2.50	2.53	2.53	2.70	2.75	2.77	2.75	2.77	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rice	"	2.61	2.63	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.59
Sago	"	2.22	2.19	2.28	2.33	2.33	2.21	2.50	2.55	2.55	2.59	2.82	2.82	2.73	2.73	2.68
Jam	"	4.05	4.22	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.07	4.18	4.15	4.23	4.25	4.25	4.32	4.39	4.45	4.50
Oatmeal	"	2.50	2.28	2.44	2.42	2.50	2.64	3.48	3.70	3.77	3.75	3.82	3.77	3.80	3.75	3.75
Raisins	"	6.61	6.56	6.61	6.50	6.50	6.64	6.64	6.65	6.82	6.86	6.86	6.91	6.91	7.14	7.23
Currants	"	7.11	7.13	6.56	6.67	6.50	6.50	6.64	6.70	6.95	7.18	7.27	7.50	7.48	7.50	7.82
Starch	"	5.61	5.69	5.67	5.67	5.61	5.64	5.77	5.75	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.82	5.82	5.82
Blue	doz. sq.	8.61	8.75	8.63	8.67	8.72	8.93	8.86	9.00	8.91	8.95	8.95	8.91	8.91	8.91	8.91
Candles	lb.	6.94	7.06	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.93	6.82	6.80	6.86	6.77	6.77	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
Soap	"	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.31	2.44	2.36	2.86	3.03	3.00	3.16	3.18	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.23
Potatoes	14lbs.	14.78	14.94	15.17	16.83	12.44	18.43	15.09	16.95	16.68	17.45	22.64	22.73	23.18	28.73	34.05
Onions	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.72	1.94	1.83	2.07	1.64	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.64	1.41
Kerosene	gal.	14.00	14.36	14.25	14.25	14.31	14.29	13.73	13.80	13.86	13.95	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Dairy Produce—																
Milk	quart.	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.50	4.30	5.10	5.38	5.70	5.83	5.83	5.88	5.75	5.92
Butter	lb.	13.22	14.00	13.11	13.33	13.22	13.71	15.09	19.00	24.00	22.64	23.27	23.00	16.86	17.00	17.00
Cheese	"	10.75	11.10	10.42	10.42	10.20	10.03	10.09	11.45	13.55	14.18	14.27	14.45	12.41	13.55	13.45
Eggs	doz.	17.56	10.18	10.53	10.28	8.89	13.28	19.55	24.10	28.45	30.09	22.36	16.91	13.64	15.68	16.18
Bacon, Middle	lb.	10.89	10.94	11.11	11.00	11.00	11.21	12.18	12.50	12.64	12.00	12.18	14.64	16.55	17.73	17.91
" Shoulder	"	7.33	7.44	7.67	7.78	7.78	7.93	9.09	9.20	9.09	8.73	8.73	10.91	11.82	13.18	13.55
Ham	"	14.83	14.88	14.89	14.83	15.78	15.79	15.73	15.65	15.36	15.18	15.18	15.68	16.73	17.00	17.41
Meat—																
Beef Sirloin	lb.	5.14	5.56	6.33	6.50	6.50	6.88	6.85	6.80	6.80	6.85	7.20	8.15	8.20	9.00	8.75
" Ribs	"	3.83	4.36	5.25	5.42	5.42	5.56	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.25	5.85	6.50	6.60	7.35	7.00
" Flank	"	3.88	4.44	5.25	5.38	5.38	5.50	5.61	5.44	5.44	5.50	6.11	7.06	7.17	7.89	7.72
" Shin	"	3.06	3.33	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.80	5.45	5.55	5.90	5.90
Steak, Rump	"	6.89	7.61	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.38	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.35	9.05	10.10	10.13	11.30	10.90
" Shoulder	"	4.06	4.72	5.83	5.94	5.89	6.25	6.35	6.20	6.20	6.30	7.05	8.00	8.05	8.95	8.75
" Stewing	"	4.11	4.78	5.83	5.94	5.89	6.25	6.35	6.20	6.15	6.30	7.05	8.00	8.05	8.95	8.70
Beef, Corned Roll	"	4.86	5.39	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.38	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.90	7.75	7.80	8.65	8.35
" Brisket, with bone	"	3.17	3.50	3.89	3.94	3.94	4.25	4.00	3.95	3.95	4.00	4.55	5.35	5.35	3.56	3.85
" without	"	4.22	5.17	5.06	5.00	5.00	5.38	5.00	4.95	4.95	5.00	5.80	6.44	6.50	4.69	5.17
Mutton, Leg	"	5.17	5.56	6.00	5.33	5.28	5.88	5.85	5.50	5.55	5.90	6.80	7.55	7.35	7.90	7.35
" Shoulder	"	3.61	4.06	4.50	4.11	4.13	4.19	3.95	3.75	3.75	4.10	5.00	5.90	5.90	6.30	5.70
" Loin	"	5.17	5.50	5.94	5.50	5.61	6.00	5.80	5.50	5.55	5.85	6.65	7.65	7.60	8.15	7.75
" Neck	"	4.72	5.06	5.17	4.94	5.00	5.31	5.25	5.05	5.05	5.45	5.90	6.85	6.70	7.25	7.30
Chops, Loin	"	5.61	6.00	6.06	5.61	5.67	6.13	5.95	5.75	5.75	6.15	7.23	8.20	8.15	8.65	8.30
" Leg	"	5.61	6.00	6.06	5.61	5.67	6.13	5.95	5.75	5.75	6.15	7.20	8.20	8.15	8.65	8.30
" Neck	"	5.61	6.00	6.06	5.61	5.67	6.13	5.95	5.75	5.75	6.15	7.20	8.20	8.10	8.60	8.20
Pork, Leg	"	8.50	8.81	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.86	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.11	9.67	10.33	10.80
" Loin	"	8.44	8.81	8.88	8.88	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.11	9.67	10.28	10.80
" Belly	"	7.56	7.69	7.88	7.75	7.94	7.93	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.50	9.17	9.75
" Chops	"	8.89	9.31	9.25	9.13	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.44	9.56	10.00	10.78	11.25

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.								
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
ADELAIDE.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2lbs.	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.92	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50
Flour	25	35.55	39.00	38.10	38.10	37.80	42.88	62.15	61.22	63.50	65.22	64.70	64.70	64.20	64.20	57.22
Tea	lb.	16.20	16.40	16.30	16.20	16.10	16.13	17.40	17.55	17.70	17.89	17.80	18.00	18.20	18.20	18.20
Coffee	"	19.10	19.30	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.75	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.85	19.60	19.80	19.70	19.70	19.70
Sugar	"	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.73	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.73	2.75	2.78	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rice	"	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.44	3.35	3.40	3.35	3.39	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
Sago	"	2.85	3.00	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.88	2.95	3.10	3.10	3.11	3.15	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10
Jam	"	3.73	3.73	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.78	4.00	4.10	4.18	4.28	4.23	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.48
Oatmeal	"	2.40	2.60	2.65	2.68	2.75	2.88	4.08	4.10	4.10	4.19	4.15	4.10	4.05	4.05	4.00
Raisins	"	6.20	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.25	6.31	6.30	6.40	6.40	6.56	6.80	6.85	6.85	7.05	7.15
Currants	"	6.20	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25	6.40	6.60	6.60	6.89	6.90	6.85	7.00	7.78	8.15
Starch	"	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.69	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.78	5.65	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.65
Blue	doz. sq.	9.95	10.00	10.45	10.25	10.35	10.31	10.35	10.05	10.10	10.28	10.10	10.05	10.15	10.15	10.15
Candles	lb.	7.20	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.33	7.56	7.55	7.60	7.60	7.83	7.55	7.55	7.60	7.60	7.55
Soap	"	3.13	3.18	3.20	3.18	3.18	3.28	3.31	3.48	3.50	3.56	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.43	3.38
Potatoes	14lbs.	12.00	12.75	13.63	13.44	15.06	16.33	13.63	13.88	14.25	14.71	22.19	19.81	19.63	21.50	26.44
Onions	lb.	1.57	1.57	1.79	2.14	2.13	2.50	1.93	1.75	1.69	1.79	1.75	1.75	1.81	1.81	1.56
Kerosene	gal.	14.70	14.65	14.75	14.65	14.75	14.94	14.95	14.95	14.95	15.17	14.85	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.95
Dairy Produce—																
Milk	quart.	5.80	5.50	5.67	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.92	5.00	5.25	5.20	
Butter	lb.	17.05	16.80	16.10	15.75	15.50	16.50	18.35	21.40	25.05	25.67	25.90	24.50	17.50	17.50	16.25
Cheese	"	11.15	11.32	11.02	10.95	10.81	11.50	10.60	12.40	13.80	14.67	16.30	16.25	15.55	15.35	14.30
Eggs	doz.	16.32	9.87	9.91	9.78	8.96	12.54	18.35	23.10	24.30	22.83	21.55	15.55	15.40	15.65	17.85
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	13.65	13.90	13.90	13.80	13.70	14.00	14.00	15.05	15.15	15.50	15.25	17.10	17.30	18.50	19.60
" Shoulder	"	9.25	9.10	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.56	9.55	10.45	10.65	10.89	10.90	12.85	12.90	14.00	14.44
Ham	"	14.80	14.80	14.70	14.80	14.80	15.50	15.20	16.05	16.05	16.39	15.90	17.40	17.90	18.80	19.40
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	7.53	7.41	7.36	7.33	7.18	7.18	7.73	8.06	8.39	10.06	10.06	10.31	10.25	9.80	9.72
" Ribs	"	6.55	6.44	6.39	6.33	6.20	6.20	6.75	7.00	7.44	9.11	9.06	9.31	9.25	8.78	8.72
" Flank	"	5.95	6.19	5.94	6.06	5.70	5.70	6.31	6.94	7.38	9.06	9.00	9.25	9.43	9.00	8.83
" Shin	"	5.80	5.75	5.78	5.44	5.45	5.45	5.50	5.44	5.83	7.56	7.56	7.75	7.75	7.89	7.78
Steak, Rump	"	10.00	9.88	9.78	9.78	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.33	10.56	12.33	12.22	12.50	12.50	12.22	12.11
" Shoulder	"	7.10	6.88	6.89	6.50	6.40	6.40	7.00	7.28	7.67	9.83	9.72	10.06	9.94	9.56	9.33
" Stewing	"	7.15	7.06	7.06	6.72	6.50	6.50	7.20	7.33	7.61	9.50	9.50	9.69	9.50	9.33	9.11
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	7.40	7.39	7.28	7.28	7.10	7.10	7.60	7.78	8.11	9.44	9.39	9.69	9.69	9.56	9.50
" Brisket, with bone	"	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.58	5.30	5.30	5.50	5.88	6.00	7.00	7.10	7.75	7.75	7.60	7.50
" without	"	6.35	6.31	6.28	6.31	6.10	6.00	6.45	6.67	6.83	8.28	8.33	8.69	8.69	8.56	8.50
Mutton, Leg	"	6.75	6.75	6.72	6.56	6.40	6.35	6.90	7.17	7.67	9.61	9.28	9.19	8.88	8.61	8.61
" Shoulder	"	5.75	5.75	5.72	5.56	5.45	5.40	5.90	6.22	6.72	8.61	8.39	8.31	7.94	7.61	7.56
" Loin	"	6.85	6.69	6.67	6.61	6.50	6.45	6.65	7.17	7.56	9.61	9.33	9.19	9.00	8.67	8.67
" Neck	"	5.50	5.31	5.56	5.39	5.20	5.15	5.70	5.83	6.11	8.33	8.00	7.88	7.50	7.33	7.33
Chops, Loin	"	7.55	7.50	7.33	6.89	6.85	6.85	7.70	7.94	8.22	10.22	9.89	9.75	9.50	9.33	9.11
" Leg	"	7.70	7.75	7.78	7.44	7.45	7.55	7.90	8.00	8.44	10.33	10.22	10.25	10.00	9.89	9.67
" Neck	"	6.50	6.50	6.33	6.00	5.85	5.85	6.50	7.00	7.28	9.06	8.83	8.75	8.75	8.56	8.33
Pork, Leg	"	9.35	9.44	9.39	9.22	9.05	9.15	9.65	9.94	10.17	11.06	12.17	12.31	12.31	12.31	12.63
" Loin	"	10.18	10.22	10.19	9.89	9.78	9.78	10.18	10.56	10.78	12.00	13.00	13.75	13.63	13.63	14.00
" Belly	"	10.00	10.13	10.11	9.89	9.70	9.70	10.20	10.44	10.89	12.00	13.00	13.75	13.63	13.63	13.63
" Chops	"	10.40	10.38	10.44	10.22	10.10	10.10	10.50	10.67	11.00	12.44	12.89	13.88	13.63	13.63	13.63

PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

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See footnote p. 220.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.									
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
PERTH AND FREMANTLE.																	
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
Bread	2lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	
Flour	25 „	32.33	35.57	35.63	35.57	35.81	41.06	58.29	59.57	59.14	59.63	65.36	65.00	64.67	64.67	60.00	
Tea	lb.	15.89	16.00	16.00	15.88	15.88	15.88	16.00	16.57	17.00	17.50	17.50	17.89	18.11	18.33	17.90	
Coffee	„	18.33	18.00	18.00	18.38	18.13	18.00	18.86	19.57	19.57	19.38	19.38	19.22	19.22	19.22	19.10	
Sugar	„	2.75	2.96	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.79	2.75	2.75	2.78	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
Rice	„	2.83	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.93	3.00	2.93	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.90	
Sago	„	2.67	2.64	2.63	2.56	2.50	2.50	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.63	2.88	2.89	2.94	2.94	2.75	
Jam	„	4.19	4.14	4.19	4.22	4.19	4.19	4.11	4.39	4.25	4.28	4.31	4.50	4.61	4.56	4.55	
Oatmeal	„	2.44	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.75	2.97	3.93	4.25	3.96	4.00	4.00	3.97	3.89	3.78	3.80	
Raisins	„	6.94	6.79	6.69	7.06	6.69	6.56	6.50	7.14	7.14	6.94	6.88	7.39	7.28	7.17	7.20	
Currants	„	6.44	6.50	6.44	6.56	6.19	6.38	6.21	6.71	6.71	6.63	6.75	6.89	7.00	7.00	7.30	
Starch	„	5.89	5.86	5.94	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.79	5.93	5.79	5.81	5.81	5.78	5.78	5.78	5.85	
Blue	doz. sq.	10.89	10.71	10.88	11.56	10.75	10.88	10.43	11.00	10.64	10.81	10.81	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.80	
Candles	lb.	7.50	7.67	7.38	7.56	7.25	7.25	8.00	7.57	7.50	7.38	7.50	7.67	7.67	7.94	7.95	
Soap	„	2.78	2.86	2.88	2.75	2.75	2.88	3.08	3.18	3.07	3.00	3.09	2.94	2.92	2.94	3.00	
Potatoes	14lbs.	20.13	20.67	18.14	20.14	23.57	21.00	19.83	20.50	18.33	19.00	25.00	24.63	26.13	23.75	20.67	
Onions	lb.	1.64	1.58	1.71	2.00	2.33	2.14	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.63	1.66	1.66	1.61	
Kerosene	gal.	14.42	14.64	14.88	14.78	14.53	14.53	13.96	13.82	13.89	13.91	13.91	14.39	14.39	14.03	14.20	
Dairy Produce—																	
Milk	quart.	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.33	6.50	7.00	7.33	7.25	7.17	7.25	6.80	6.83	6.67	6.58	6.58	
Butter	lb.	15.78	15.86	15.38	15.22	15.13	15.00	15.71	18.86	23.86	25.63	26.50	26.89	21.22	19.67	17.80	
Cheese	„	11.25	11.07	10.75	10.38	10.50	10.16	10.00	11.71	14.29	15.13	16.00	17.00	16.44	15.89	15.10	
Eggs	doz.	20.59	11.04	10.18	10.23	11.26	12.88	25.14	30.00	30.29	29.75	26.38	17.89	13.00	14.67	16.70	
Bacon, Middle	lb.	14.11	13.86	13.75	14.00	13.88	14.00	14.21	14.50	14.71	14.75	14.75	16.44	17.63	19.67	20.90	
Shoulder	„	8.89	8.86	8.88	8.81	8.50	8.81	8.86	9.43	9.57	9.63	9.63	10.22	10.69	12.00	13.80	
Ham	„	15.44	15.14	15.38	15.50	15.63	15.75	15.71	16.14	15.71	16.13	16.13	17.56	18.63	20.67	21.70	
Meat—																	
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	7.88	8.17	8.25	7.83	8.00	7.83	8.67	7.89	7.33	7.33	7.56	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30	
„ Ribs	„	6.75	7.00	7.13	6.67	6.66	6.67	7.56	6.78	6.11	6.17	6.28	6.25	6.15	6.05	6.05	
„ Flank	„	5.75	5.83	6.00	5.67	5.93	6.00	6.67	6.06	5.89	5.75	6.06	6.25	6.20	6.05	6.25	
„ Shin	„	5.88	6.17	6.13	5.83	5.71	6.00	6.44	6.00	5.44	5.67	5.67	5.70	5.80	5.60	5.70	
Steak, Rump	„	11.38	12.00	11.88	11.67	11.43	11.67	12.56	11.89	11.22	11.33	11.00	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	
„ Shoulder	„	7.25	7.50	7.38	7.17	7.29	7.17	8.00	7.33	7.00	6.94	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	
„ Stewing	„	6.75	7.17	6.88	6.83	6.57	7.00	7.56	7.00	6.11	6.33	6.11	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.10	
Beef, Corned Roll	„	6.88	7.17	7.13	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.89	7.44	6.56	6.67	6.67	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.70	
„ Brisket, with bone	„	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.57	4.50	5.44	5.00	4.56	4.33	4.44	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.25	
„ „ without	„	6.00	6.17	6.00	6.17	6.14	6.17	7.00	6.44	5.56	5.83	5.56	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60	
Mutton, Leg	„	9.00	8.67	8.63	8.00	8.14	8.17	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.20	8.10	8.10	7.90	
„ Shoulder	„	7.25	7.17	7.13	6.83	6.71	7.00	7.33	7.33	7.44	7.50	7.44	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.00	
„ Loin	„	8.00	7.83	8.00	7.83	7.86	7.83	8.11	8.22	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.20	8.10	8.00	7.90	
„ Neck	„	6.75	6.83	6.75	6.50	6.29	6.50	6.67	6.78	7.00	7.00	6.89	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.50	
Chops, Loin	„	8.88	9.00	8.75	8.33	8.29	8.50	8.33	8.56	8.67	8.83	8.67	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.10	
„ Leg	„	9.00	9.00	8.63	8.33	8.29	8.33	8.56	8.78	9.00	9.17	8.67	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.30	
„ Neck	„	7.13	7.33	7.25	7.00	6.86	7.17	7.11	7.11	7.33	7.33	7.11	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.80	
Pork, Leg	„	10.50	10.83	10.50	9.83	9.71	9.83	9.44	9.44	9.56	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.10	10.20	10.20	
„ Loin	„	10.50	10.83	10.50	9.83	9.71	9.83	9.56	9.56	9.72	10.17	10.22	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.40	
„ Belly	„	9.63	10.00	9.75	9.33	9.29	9.33	9.11	9.22	9.17	9.83	9.67	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.50	
„ Chops	„	10.88	10.83	10.75	10.17	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.00	10.11	10.50	10.78	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.90	

See footnote p. 220.

Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month from July 1914 to November 1915, inclusive—(continued).

ARTICLE.	UNIT.	1914.						1915.								
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov
HOBART.																
Groceries, etc.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Flour	25 „	36.30	39.67	42.00	42.33	42.30	47.61	60.15	59.85	60.00	59.85	59.85	57.55	56.90	56.30	55.55
Tea	lb	15.60	15.67	15.60	15.67	15.60	15.67	15.90	16.10	17.00	17.00	17.20	17.40	17.50	17.90	17.90
Coffee	„	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Sugar	„	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.72	2.70	2.72	2.70	2.70	2.78	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.00	2.98
Rice	„	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.95	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98
Sago	„	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.06	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Jam	„	4.35	4.33	4.35	4.33	4.35	4.33	4.38	4.38	4.33	4.38	4.35	4.38	4.40	4.40	4.45
Oatmeal	„	2.30	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.40	2.61	3.60	3.73	3.58	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.33	2.65	2.70
Raisins	„	6.45	6.39	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.61	7.05	7.05	7.17	7.10	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.40
Currants	„	7.15	7.33	7.30	7.33	7.20	7.22	7.55	7.65	7.72	7.75	7.90	7.95	8.05	8.05	8.55
Starch	„	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Blue	doz. sq.	8.35	8.28	8.35	8.39	8.50	8.44	8.80	9.05	8.94	8.85	8.80	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.80
Candles	lb.	5.85	5.83	5.90	5.89	5.90	5.89	5.90	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.00	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.00
Soap	„	3.06	3.13	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.13	3.06	3.00	3.06	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.03	3.03
Potatoes	14lbs.	10.44	11.22	10.70	12.39	14.75	19.43	12.50	12.83	12.38	12.10	15.00	14.89	13.67	19.11	23.68
Onions	lb.	1.78	1.79	2.33	2.36	2.39	2.43	1.81	1.69	1.56	1.63	2.06	2.06	1.89	1.89	1.61
Kerosene	gal.	14.90	14.56	15.18	15.06	15.15	14.94	15.88	16.00	16.00	16.68	16.88	16.93	16.93	16.53	16.53
Dairy Produce—																
Milk	quart.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.90	5.90	5.90
Butter	lb.	15.90	16.22	15.50	14.89	14.50	14.56	16.40	21.70	25.44	26.70	28.60	28.40	20.50	19.60	16.40
Cheese	„	11.57	11.50	11.30	11.30	10.88	11.21	11.60	11.80	13.11	13.40	13.90	14.80	15.10	15.30	15.40
Eggs	doz.	17.43	16.11	10.58	12.00	12.00	13.55	19.10	25.20	23.67	25.90	23.10	20.10	15.10	17.80	15.10
Bacon, Middle	lb.	12.20	12.33	12.50	12.44	12.70	12.44	13.30	13.50	13.78	13.70	13.70	16.10	17.50	19.00	20.10
„ Shoulder	„	8.13	8.11	8.22	8.38	8.33	8.38	8.94	9.00	8.88	8.89	9.11	9.85	10.45	10.25	12.63
Ham	„	14.80	14.80	14.60	15.00	15.20	15.14	15.83	15.50	15.50	15.57	15.71	16.40	17.00	17.60	18.00
Meat—																
Beef, Sirloin	lb.	7.33	7.38	7.39	7.57	7.44	7.25	7.44	7.50	7.40	7.81	8.50	9.70	10.40	10.75	10.44
„ Ribs	„	6.56	6.13	6.22	6.29	6.38	6.33	6.28	6.45	6.35	6.75	7.20	8.65	9.05	9.15	9.00
„ Flank	„	4.94	4.81	5.06	5.07	5.25	5.33	4.94	5.05	5.05	5.56	6.00	7.40	8.20	8.00	7.78
„ Shin	„	5.63	5.38	5.44	5.57	5.63	5.50	5.00	4.78	4.78	5.43	5.78	6.56	7.56	7.56	7.38
Steak, Rump	„	9.56	9.50	9.56	9.71	9.75	9.83	9.56	9.70	9.70	10.25	10.40	11.80	12.30	12.40	11.78
„ Shoulder	„	5.94	5.94	6.06	6.07	6.06	6.25	5.89	6.00	6.10	6.38	6.90	8.20	8.60	8.90	8.78
„ Stewing	„	7.33	7.13	7.11	6.86	6.88	6.83	6.11	6.00	6.00	6.38	6.70	8.10	8.60	8.80	8.67
Beef, Corned Roll	„	6.39	6.56	6.72	6.93	6.75	6.83	6.88	6.80	6.70	7.38	7.60	8.80	9.40	9.30	9.22
„ Brisket, with bone	„	4.44	4.25	4.39	4.57	4.56	4.58	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.88	5.50	6.80	7.10	7.40	7.11
„ „ without	„	5.75	5.50	5.56	5.83	5.71	5.60	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.43	6.81	8.25	8.38	8.50	8.63
Mutton, Leg	„	6.78	6.81	6.94	6.93	6.94	7.00	6.50	6.90	6.85	7.19	7.70	9.15	10.10	9.80	9.22
„ Shoulder	„	5.50	5.56	5.78	5.71	5.75	5.50	5.78	5.75	5.75	6.19	6.65	7.90	8.90	8.60	8.13
„ Loin	„	6.50	6.47	6.39	6.71	6.63	6.67	6.28	6.55	6.55	7.00	7.35	8.95	9.80	9.45	9.28
„ Neck	„	5.78	5.44	5.50	5.64	5.63	5.50	5.56	5.50	5.40	5.88	6.30	8.10	8.65	8.25	8.17
Chops, Loin	„	7.17	7.06	7.06	7.21	7.19	7.25	6.94	7.10	7.15	7.81	8.10	9.50	10.50	10.00	9.78
„ Leg	„	7.11	7.00	7.00	7.14	7.25	7.33	6.78	7.20	7.10	7.75	8.35	9.60	11.60	10.00	9.78
„ Neck	„	5.67	6.06	5.89	6.00	6.00	6.17	6.00	6.10	6.10	6.63	7.10	8.40	9.10	8.70	8.78
Pork, Leg	„	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.29	8.13	8.17	7.83	8.00	8.00	8.63	9.30	10.40	11.60	11.70	11.22
„ Loin	„	8.39	8.06	8.22	8.57	8.44	8.33	8.06	8.25	8.35	9.19	9.80	11.05	12.30	12.25	11.94
„ Belly	„	8.33	8.14	8.33	8.71	8.63	8.50	8.33	8.60	8.60	9.38	9.80	11.30	12.80	12.90	12.22
„ Chops	„	8.78	8.75	8.67	8.86	8.88	9.00	8.61	8.65	8.90	9.44	10.20	11.40	12.50	13.20	12.56

PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

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**Weighted Average Weekly Rentals in Capital Towns, 3rd Quarter, 1914, to
3rd Quarter, 1915, inclusive.**

TOWN.	1914.				1915.					
	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.)		4th Quarter (Oct. to Dec.)		1st Quarter (Jan. to March)		2nd Quarter (April to June).		3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sydney	20	1	19	10	19	2	19	0	19	0
Melbourne	17	11	17	1	17	1	17	0	16	10
Brisbane	13	11	13	6	13	4	13	6	13	5
Adelaide	16	5	15	0	14	9	14	5	14	6
Perth	14	4	14	0	13	7	13	2	13	1
Hobart	14	4	14	5	14	5	14	6	14	6

NOTE.—The Rentals are shewn to the nearest penny.

SECTION IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **Index-Numbers.**—The Melbourne wholesale price index-number for the third quarter of 1915 was 1822. This shews a rise of nearly 10 per cent. since the preceding quarter (for which the index-number was 1660), and of over 54 per cent. compared with the index-number (1185) a year ago. Index-numbers at decennial periods since 1871, and for each year since 1910, are shewn in the following table :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, 1871 to 1915.

YEAR.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.		
										1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.
Index No.*	1,229	1,121	945	974	1,003	1,000	1,172	1,088	1,149	1,387	1,660	1,822

* See graph on page 200 hereinbefore.

2. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—There has been a rise since the second quarter of 1915 in the price-levels of each of the eight groups into which the 92 commodities are classified. The following table gives the index-numbers for the second quarter of 1915, and the third quarters of 1914 and 1915, together with the percentage increases in the index-numbers for the third quarter of 1915, compared with those for the quarter immediately preceding.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers for Quarter, July to September, 1915.

	No. of Com- modities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.			Percentage increase compared with second Quarter of 1915.
		July to Sept., 1914.	April to June, 1915.	July to Sept., 1915.	
I. Metals and Coal ..	14	1,129	1,251	1,327	6.1
II. Textiles, Leather, etc.	10	1,135	974	1,002	2.9
III. Agricultural Produce	16	1,184	2,452	2,513	2.5
IV. Dairy Produce ..	9	1,142	1,661	1,758	5.8
V. Groceries & Tobacco	21	1,012	1,097	1,164	6.1
VI. Meat.	5	1,650	2,253	3,291	46.1
VII. Building Materials	10	1,096	1,238	1,329	7.4
VIII. Chemicals ..	7	1,328	1,505	1,565	4.0
All groups* ..	92	1,185	1,660	1,822	9.8

* Weighted Average.

In the following paragraphs brief remarks are given in regard to the chief features of the more important changes in price during the third quarter of 1915:—

3. **Metals and Coal.**—All the metals in this group rose in price. Pig iron rose 4s. 1d. per ton, while manufactured iron rose from 17s. 4d. per ton for angle and tee to 62s. per ton for hoop iron. Corrugated galvanised iron rose 165s. a ton, or 36 per cent. Sheet zinc rose 220s. 10d. a ton, lead sheet 22s. 4d., and lead pipe 15s. a ton. Quick silver rose from 3s. 4½d. to 4s. 5d. per lb.

4. **Textiles, Leather, etc.**—Bran bags rose from 5s. 6¾d. to 7s. 2½d. and cornsacks from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 8½d. per dozen, while tallow rose from 625s. 2d. to 646s. 8d. per ton. The other commodities in this group rose slightly.

5. **Agricultural Produce.**—Although wheat and flour remained stationary in price, bran and pollard fell, the former from 203s. 6d. to 157s., and the latter from 225s. to 179s. 9d. per ton. The other cereals all fell in price, oats from 5s. 7¼d. to 4s. 9d.; barley, English from 6s. 0½d. to 5s. 7½d., and Cape from 5s. 5½d. to 4s. 10d.; and maize from 5s. 8d. to 4s. 8¾d. per bushel. Hay remained stationary in price, but chaff rose from 239s. to 267s. 9d. per ton. Potatoes rose from 114s. 11d. to 171s. 4d., and onions from 125s. 2d. to 157s. 6d. per ton.

6. **Dairy Produce.**—With the exception of eggs and honey, all the commodities in this group rose in price, ham from 1s. to 1s. 1¾d., bacon from 11d. to 1s 1¾d., cheese from 11d. to 1s. 1½d., butter from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9¼d. per lb., and condensed milk from 6s. 0¾d. to 7s. 0½d. per dozen tins. Eggs, on the other hand, fell from 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. per dozen.

7. **Groceries.**—The articles which rose most conspicuously in this group were tinned herrings, from 6s. 5d. to 7s. 2¼d. per dozen tins, sugar from 422s. 6d. to 494s. 9d. per ton, tapioca from 358s. to 390s. per ton, and kerosene from 10¾d. to 115-16d. per gallon. Australian safety matches fell from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 1¼d. per gross.

8. **Meat.**—A considerable rise in price took place in all the commodities in this group. Beef rose 60 per cent., from 44s. 6d. to 71s. 5d. per 100 lbs.; mutton 36 per cent., from 55-16d. to 7¼d.; lamb 22 per cent., from 6d. to 75-16d.; veal 41 per cent., from 4d. to 5½d.; and pork 37 per cent., from 6¾d. to 9¼d. per lb.

9. **Building Materials.**—With the exception of cement, which fell from 24s. 2d. to 22s. 10d. a cask, all the commodities in this group rose in price; sawn timber from 2½d. per 100 ft. linear in the case of weather boards to 1s. 1d. for 6 x 1¼ inch flooring. Oregon rose from 150s. to 178s. 4d., and shelving from 363s. 4d. to 370s. per 1000 super. feet, white lead from 825s. to 930s. per ton, and slates from 270s. 10d. to 303s. 4d. per 1000.

10. **Chemicals.**—Cream of tartar rose 1½d. per lb., carbonate of soda 2s. 6d. per ton, and sulphur 40s. per ton.

11. **Variations in Price Levels since the Outbreak of the War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups during the year 1915 up to the end of November are shewn in the following table, in which the index-numbers are given for each month in 1915, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, July 1914, and January to November 1915.

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles, Leather, etc.	III. Agricu- turalPro- duce,etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups
July, 1914	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
January 1915	1,077	804	1,641	958	1,029	1,085	991	1,489	1,162
February "	1,086	815	1,786	1,008	1,040	1,009	1,002	1,489	1,199
March "	1,101	895	1,982	1,039	1,052	1,052	1,051	1,489	1,280
April "	1,122	908	2,172	1,213	1,062	1,109	1,076	1,432	1,362
May "	1,135	885	2,246	1,433	1,064	1,436	1,143	1,401	1,453
June "	1,150	883	2,421	1,477	1,065	1,617	1,172	1,581	1,534
July "	1,191	887	2,579	1,560	1,100	1,927	1,198	1,581	1,646
August "	1,207	883	2,339	1,557	1,148	2,210	1,215	1,503	1,625
September "	1,209	969	2,088	1,292	1,134	1,982	1,228	1,465	1,514
October "	1,221	1,038	2,100	1,296	1,157	1,704	1,252	1,446	1,494
November "	1,331	1,038*	1,611	1,235	1,165*	1,427	1,250	1,439	1,321*

* Subject to slight revision.

SECTION V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—Particulars of industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs*) in the Commonwealth, have been collected since the 1st January, 1913. In Labour Report No. 5 (Section XI., Strikes and Lock-outs, pp. 70-2) information was given as to the methods adopted for the collection of information regarding industrial disputes.

In the following table comparative particulars are given of industrial disputes during 1913 and 1914 respectively for each State and Territory and for the Commonwealth:—

* For the purpose of these investigations a strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers. A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer, or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees. Under these definitions certain stoppages of work are excluded, such for example as stop-work meetings and stoppages in which the relation of employer and employee does not exist.

**Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory.—Comparative Particulars for
1913 and 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	F.T.*	N.T.†	C'wlth.
No. of Disputes 1914	235	44	18	13	18	6	1	2	337
1913	134	29	17	9	9	8	1	1	208
No. of Work-people involved 1914	56,281	7,051	1,686	1,191	4,409	313	50	68	71,049
1913	40,011	6,177	2,006	288	967	464	200	170	50,283
No. of Working Days Lost 1914	727,726	93,932	27,857	15,275	124,175	3,286	350	552	993,153
1913	468,957	85,212	55,288	2,412	6,772	987	1,400	2,500	623,528
Total estimated 1914	£363,325	43,747	13,176	7,697	70,552	1,459	170	348	500,475
Loss in Wages 1913	£216,368	35,744	28,374	1,029	3,515	434	600	1,675	287,739

* Federal Capital Territory. † Northern Territory.

The following table sets out particulars as to industrial disputes in 1913 and 1914, classified according to industrial groups.*

Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, classified according to Industrial Groups. Comparative particulars for 1913 and 1914.

Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.		No. of Work-people Involved in Disputes.		No. of Working Days Lost.		Total Estimated Loss in Wages.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
I. Wood, Furn., Timber, etc.	4	5	105	556	1,712	3,806	£ 702	£ 1,345
II. Engin., Metal Works, etc.	11	92	585	8,039	14,845	114,635	6,863	60,248
III. Food, Drink, etc.	7	9	1,263	2,670	35,070	61,696	15,253	27,029
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	1	483	54	2,352	25	1,048	5
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	3	8	163	448	2,212	234	1,029
VI. Other Manufacturing	10	14	2,731	1,535	21,613	14,184	8,722	6,554
VII. Building	10	16	232	4,321	2,303	140,881	1,171	72,515
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	103	186	33,537	48,785	383,335	82,967	180,208	250,568
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	16	23	6,343	1,994	70,887	44,791	37,741	24,720
X. Other Land Transport	2	6	428	580	2,120	2,612	1,037	1,176
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	18	11	2,278	682	37,108	8,783	16,752	4,282
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	4	5	515	359	840	6,942	334	2,815
XIII. Domestic, Hotel, etc.	1	1	25	48	100	73	46	22
XIV. Miscellaneous	17	28	1,750	1,263	50,795	10,266	17,628	4,542
Commonwealth, All Groups	208	337	50,283	71,049	623,528	993,153	287,739	500,475

* Corresponding information for each quarter of the years 1913 and 1914, was published in the Labour Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive.

In the following table comparative particulars are given of the number and magnitude of industrial disputes as recorded for each State and Territory in quarterly periods during 1913, 1914 and 1915; also the total figures for each completed year. It must be observed that the total figures as to working days lost and the estimated loss in wages do not in each instance correspond with the sum of the four quarterly figures. This is due to the adjustment necessary to obtain the actual results of disputes which originated in any one year.

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude for each State and Territory.
Comparative particulars for each Quarter, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Periods.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of establishments involved in New Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost. All Disputes.			Total Estimated loss in Wages. *
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.									
1st Quarter, 1913	25	41	10,030	1,291	11,321	88,370	..	88,370	39,266
2nd " 1913	35	42	5,398	7,809	13,207	82,221	133,100	215,321	104,585
3rd " 1913	35	301	5,181	4,226	9,407	62,646	21,520	84,166	35,823
4th " 1913	39	82	5,038	1,038	6,076	49,242	10,880	60,122	28,794
Total, 1913	134	466	25,647	14,364	40,011	282,479	165,500	†468,957	†216,368
1st Quarter, 1914	70	714	13,000	8,557	21,557	184,901	19,978	204,879	103,114
2nd " 1914	51	69	6,167	5,088	11,255	115,589	11,648	127,237	62,506
3rd " 1914	49	60	5,421	3,650	9,071	26,935	170,907	197,842	99,497
4th " 1914	65	65	9,367	5,031	14,398	45,756	152,012	197,768	98,209
Total, 1914	235	908	33,955	22,326	56,281	373,181	354,545	†836,948	†419,656
1st Quarter, 1915	58	70	8,923	4,869	13,792	52,308	129,200	181,508	92,472
2nd " 1915	31	36	3,426	3,143	6,569	34,810	82,639	117,449	63,075
3rd " 1915	69	69	11,344	5,661	17,005	58,957	22,465	81,422	44,998
VICTORIA.									
1st Quarter, 1913	6	12	962	7	969	2,413	2,200	4,613	2,225
2nd " 1913	5	7	1,967	10	1,977	11,553	..	11,553	4,639
3rd " 1913	10	28	758	524	1,282	14,152	19,990	34,142	14,052
4th " 1913	8	16	464	1,485	1,949	3,771	23,508	27,279	11,680
Total, 1913	29	63	4,151	2,026	6,177	31,889	45,698	†85,212	†35,744
1st Quarter, 1914	19	58	4,137	808	4,945	27,998	9,826	37,824	18,272
2nd " 1914	12	93	998	47	1,045	34,708	11,170	45,918	20,944
3rd " 1914	8	8	410	490	900	6,091	3,150	9,241	4,154
4th " 1914	5	5	154	7	161	949	..	949	377
Total, 1914	44	164	5,699	1,352	7,051	69,746	24,146	†84,106	†39,619
1st Quarter, 1915	3	3	735	7	742	2,467	..	2,467	1,438
2nd " 1915	5	5	1,446	48	1,494	25,928	..	25,928	10,935
3rd " 1915	10	28	455	69	524	2,570	2,952	5,522	2,375
QUEENSLAND.									
1st Quarter, 1913	3	3	183	127	310	2,900	19,000	21,900	9,675
2nd " 1913	2	3	1,310	..	1,310	29,660	5,600	35,260	17,750
3rd " 1913	7	7	173	89	262	818	17,060	17,878	7,047
4th " 1913	5	7	115	9	124	2,140	..	2,140	1,212
Total, 1913	17	20	1,781	225	2,006	35,518	41,660	†55,288	†28,374
1st Quarter, 1914	4	4	307	33	340	1,713	2,250	3,963	2,131
2nd " 1914	11	35	490	371	861	9,610	2,920	12,530	5,883
3rd " 1914	2	2	474	2	476	5,206	5,564	10,770	4,873
4th " 1914	1	1	9	..	9	594	..	594	289
Total, 1914	18	42	1,280	406	1,686	17,123	10,734	†25,703	†11,747
1st Quarter, 1915	4	18	125	84	209	594	657	1,251	600
2nd " 1915	2	4	134	19	153	1,545	663	2,208	975
3rd " 1915	5	11	593	458	1,051	13,003	..	13,003	6,476

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude for each State and Territory.
Comparative particulars for each Quarter, 1913, 1914 and 1915—cont.

Periods.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of establishments involved in New Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost. All Disputes.			Total Estimated loss in Wages.*
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.									
1st Quarter, 1913	1	1	10	6	16	208	..	208	75
2nd " 1913	2	2	18	..	18	206	..	206	91
3rd " 1913	3	7	55	..	55	404	..	404	188
4th " 1913	3	3	189	10	199	1,594	..	1,594	675
Total, 1913	9	13	272	16	288	2,412	..	2,412	1,029
1st Quarter, 1914	7	15	431	360	791	3,749	..	3,749	1,761
2nd " 1914	3	27	71	195	266	10,815	..	10,815	5,578
3rd " 1914	2	2	71	20	91	215	195	410	185
4th " 1914	1	1	43	..	43	301	..	301	173
Total, 1914	13	45	616	575	1,191	15,080	195	15,275	7,697
1st Quarter, 1915	1	1	150	..	150	900	..	900	470
2nd " 1915	7	7	206	15	221	1,525	..	1,525	762
3rd " 1915	3	3	436	44	480	2,270	170	2,440	1,215
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.									
1st Quarter, 1913	3	318	587	..	587	4,550	5,720	10,270	4,604
2nd " 1913	2	2	140	..	140	440	..	440	259
3rd " 1913	2	2	117	..	117	309	..	309	157
4th " 1913	2	2	123	..	123	1,473	..	1,473	595
Total, 1913	9	324	967	..	967	6,772	5,720	16,772	5,515
1st Quarter, 1914	9	10	701	238	939	7,284	..	7,284	3,949
2nd " 1914	4	4	291	3,033	3,324	89,875	18,916	108,791	61,082
3rd " 1914	2	2	90	2	92	214	7,560	7,774	5,328
4th " 1914	3	3	35	19	54	326	..	326	193
Total, 1914	18	19	1,117	3,292	4,409	97,699	26,476	124,175	70,552
1st Quarter, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd " 1915	5	10	528	18	546	3,468	..	3,468	2,114
3rd " 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TASMANIA.									
1st Quarter, 1913	1	1	11	20	31	160	..	160	42
2nd " 1913	2	2	8	..	8	22	..	22	9
3rd " 1913	2	5	350	..	350	520	..	520	296
4th " 1913	3	22	75	..	75	285	..	285	87
Total, 1913	8	30	444	20	464	987	..	987	434
1st Quarter, 1914	3	16	152	13	165	2,102	..	2,102	995
2nd " 1914	2	5	108	..	108	1,104	..	1,104	422
3rd " 1914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th " 1914	1	1	28	12	40	80	..	80	42
Total, 1914	6	22	288	25	313	3,286	..	3,286	1,459
1st Quarter, 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd " 1915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd " 1915	2	2	922	..	922	4,698	..	4,698	2,118

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude for each State and Territory.
Comparative particulars for each Quarter, 1913, 1914 and 1915—cont.

Periods.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of establishments involved in New Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost. All Disputes.			Total Estimated loss in Wages.*
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
NORTHERN TERRITORY. ‡									
2nd Quarter, 1913 ..	1	4	131	39	170	2,500	..	2,500	1,675
4th " 1914 ..	2	2	68	..	68	552	..	552	348
1st " 1915 ..	1	1	39	..	39	39	..	39	25
2nd " 1915 ..	1	1	55	12	67	268	..	268	140
3rd " 1915 ..	1	1	64	16	80	480	..	480	390
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY. ‡									
3rd Quarter, 1913 ..	1	1	100	100	200	1,400	..	1,400	600
1st " 1914 ..	1	1	50	..	50	350	..	350	170
3rd " 1915 ..	1	1	20	..	20	80	..	80	55
COMMONWEALTH.									
1st Quarter, 1913 ..	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887
2nd " 1913 ..	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126,602	138,700	265,302	131,008
3rd " 1913 ..	60	351	6,734	4,939	11,673	80,249	58,570	138,819	58,163
4th " 1913 ..	60	132	6,004	2,542	8,546	58,505	34,388	92,893	43,043
Total for 1913 ..	208	921	33,493	16,790	50,283	363,957	258,578	†623,528	†287,739
1st Quarter, 1914 ..	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228,097	32,054	260,151	130,392
2nd " 1914 ..	83	233	8,125	8,734	16,859	261,741	44,654	306,395	156,415
3rd " 1914 ..	63	74	6,466	4,164	10,630	38,661	187,376	226,037	114,037
4th " 1914 ..	78	78	9,704	5,069	14,773	48,558	152,012	200,570	99,631
Total for 1914 ..	337	1,203	43,073	27,972	71,049	577,057	416,096	†993,153	†500,475
1st Quarter, 1915 ..	67	93	9,972	4,960	14,932	56,308	129,857	186,165	95,005
2nd " 1915 ..	51	63	5,795	3,255	9,050	67,544	83,302	150,846	78,001
3rd " 1915 ..	91	115	13,834	6,248	20,082	82,058	25,587	107,645	56,727

* Total estimated loss during the respective periods for all disputes, new and old.

† Adjusted figures relating to the total number of working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages in connection with industrial disputes which originated during the year.

‡ No disputes were recorded, for these Territories in any quarter other than those specified.

2. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in each State and Territory—July to September, 1915.—The following table gives particulars of the number of establishments and workpeople involved, etc., in new industrial disputes which began during the third quarter of the year 1915. In addition, the number of working days lost during that quarter as a result of industrial disputes which began prior to the 30th June, 1915, but which had not terminated at that date, are given, whilst the estimated total loss in wages incurred during the quarter through both new disputes and those which were in progress at the end of the preceding quarter, are also shewn.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in Each State and Territory of the Commonwealth, 3rd Quarter 1915, and Comparative Particulars for the preceding Quarter and the corresponding Quarter 1914.

State or Territory.	No. of New Disputes	No. of Establishments Involved in New Disputes	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *	
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.		
									£	
New South Wales	69	69	11,344	5,661	17,005	58,957	22,465	81,422	44,098	
Victoria	10	28	455	69	524	2,570	2,952	5,522	2,375	
Queensland	5	11	593	458	1,051	13,003	..	13,003	6,476	
South Australia	3	3	436	44	480	2,270	170	2,440	1,215	
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania	2	2	922	..	922	4,698	..	4,698	2,118	
Northern Territory	1	1	64	16	80	480	..	480	390	
Fed. Cap. Territory	1	1	20	..	20	80	..	80	55	
<hr/>										
Total C'wealth.	3rd Quarter, 1915	91	115	13,834	6,218	20,082	82,058	25,587	107,645	56,727
	2nd Quarter, 1915	51	63	5,795	3,255	9,050	67,544	83,302	150,846	78,001
	3rd Quarter, 1914	63	74	6,466	4,164	10,630	38,661	187,376	226,037	114,037

* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

The number of new disputes during the third quarter of 1915 was 91, compared with 51 in the previous quarter and 63 in the corresponding quarter of 1914. The number of establishments affected by new disputes in the third quarter was 115 ; in the second quarter, 63 ; and in the third quarter of 1914, 74. The aggregate number of workpeople involved in new disputes in the third quarter was 20,082 (13,834 directly, and 6248 indirectly), compared with 9050 (5795 directly, and 3255 indirectly), in the second quarter, and 10,630 (6466 directly, and 4164 indirectly) in the third quarter of 1914. New and old industrial disputes together entailed a loss of working time, during the third quarter of 107,645 working days, involving an estimated loss in wages amounting to £56,727. Of these totals 82,058 working days, and £43,450 in wages was the loss resulting from new disputes, and 25,587 working days and £13,257 in wages from old disputes. The corresponding figures for new and old disputes in the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1914 were : Working days, 150,846, and 226,037 respectively, and estimated loss in wages £78,001 and £114,037 respectively.

3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes, Classified according to Industrial Groups, 3rd Quarter, 1915.—In the following table particulars are given of new disputes which began during the quarter under review, classified according to industrial groups, together with information as to the number of working days lost and the estimated loss in wages, for both new and old disputes in progress during that quarter. The industrial classification is that adopted in connection with labour organizations, unemployment, current rates of wages and changes therein, etc. (see Labour Report No. 5, page 6.) Corresponding particulars of industrial

disputes in each of the preceding quarters of 1913, 1914 and 1915 respectively, have been published in Labour Bulletins, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive.

Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, according to Industrial Groups, 3rd Quarter, 1915.

Industrial Group.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of Establishments Involved	No. of Work-people Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. ..	3	3	151	..	151	1,051	..	1,051	528
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	4	4	95	..	95	820	..	820	343
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	2	2	167	150	317	3,617	237	3,854	1,942
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	1	1	205	..	205	102	..	102	15
V. Other Manufacturing..	3	3	248	..	248	294	..	294	154
VII. Building ..	1	2	12	8	20	200	..	200	136
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. ..	60	60	11,245	5,961	17,206	59,193	22,178	81,371	44,089
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	7	7	823	44	867	4,185	3,172	7,357	3,249
X. Other Land Transport ..	2	2	141	19	160	1,816	..	1,816	853
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	3	3	92	16	108	738	..	738	544
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	5	28	655	50	705	10,042	..	10,042	4,874
Total, Commonwealth	91	115	13,834	6,248	20,082	82,058	25,587	107,645	56,727

* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

The majority of industrial disputes which began during the third quarter of 1915, were in Group VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.). The number of disputes in that group was 60, out of a total of 91 for all groups. These 60 disputes involved (directly and indirectly) 17,206 workpeople, and entailed a loss of 59,193 working days, and of £32,399 in wages. Old disputes included in this group accounted for a loss of 22,178 working days and an estimated loss of £11,690 in wages. The industrial class comprising the next highest number (7) of disputes in Group IX. (Railway and Tramway Services). One or more disputes were recorded in industries in each of the other twelve groups except Groups V. (Books, Printing, etc.); XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.); and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) It will be seen that apart from those which occurred in Groups III., VIII., IX. and XIV., the disputes recorded were not of any considerable magnitude.

4. Particulars of Principal Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter 1915.—Summarised particulars are furnished in tabular form (on pages 239 to 245 herein) of all disputes recorded during the third quarter of 1915, together with additional particulars of those disputes which began during the second quarter of 1915, but had not been settled at the end of that quarter. These particulars comprise summarised information for each dispute as to the following matters, viz. :—(a) The locality, industry and occupations affected ; (b) the number of workpeople involved

directly and indirectly ; (c) the dates of commencement and termination ; (d) alleged cause or object ; and (e) result. In the following paragraphs additional information is given regarding disputes during the quarter under review.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—In this State two of the five disputes in which a settlement had not been reached at the close of the second quarter of 1915,* including the dispute commenced at the Coal Cliff Colliery at Clifton on the 9th March last, were concluded during the third quarter of the year. Two of the remaining disputes, viz. : (a) The dispute as to the change from night to day baking in the Newcastle district ; and (b) the dispute resulting from the refusal of the employees of the Sydney Harbour Colliery to accept the rates of wages awarded by the Industrial Board constituted for that enterprise, so far as recording any further particulars as to lost time, etc., have been closed. The result of the former was that the majority of the employers affected continued night baking, and employed non-unionists. The second resulted in the mine being closed down, and to the present time it has not been reopened, although the award made on the 12th May, 1915, was rescinded on appeal to the Court of Industrial Arbitration. The other dispute, which was commenced prior to the 30th June, 1915, (Labourers on railway construction work at Black Creek, near Branxton), remained unsettled at the end of the third quarter.

As in previous quarters the greatest number of disputes occurred in industries classified in Group VIII. (Mining). In all 56 disputes occurred in this group, and of that number 55 disputes were in the coal-mining industry—29 in the Northern, 17 in the Southern, and 9 in the Western Districts. The other dispute in this group arose out of a demand for the dismissal of a non-unionist employee at the Molybdenite Mine, at Yetholme.

Of the 29 disputes in the Northern District, 6 occurred at the Aberdare Collieries, 4 each at the Pelaw Main, and Burwood Collieries, 3 each at the Bell Bird, and Abermain Collieries, 2 each at the Hebburn and Shortland Collieries, and 1 each at the following Collieries : Wallsend, Stockton-Borehole, Lambton B, Dudley and Richmond Main. The two last-mentioned were unsettled at the 30th September, 1915. Of the 17 disputes in the Southern district 6 occurred at the South Clifton Tunnel Colliery, 4 at the North Bulli Colliery, 3 at the Corrimal-Balgownie Colliery, 2 at the Bulli Colliery, and 1 each at the Metropolitan and South Bulli Collieries. In the Western district 2 disputes occurred at each of the following collieries, Hermitage, Oakey Park, and Lithgow Valley, and 1 each at the Zig Zag and Vale of Clwydd Collieries (all at Lithgow), and the Main Range Colliery at Irondale (Piper's Flat). Nearly all of these disputes were of short duration (from one to four days). The exceptions were disputes at the Abermain No. 1 and No. 2 Collieries, the North Bulli Colliery, the Lambton B Colliery (Dudley), and those which occurred at the Lithgow mines (Western District), on a claim for increased scorage rates for wheelers.

* See Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 155-6.

The disputes in industries other than mining were as follow, viz.:—Two disputes in Sydney affecting stove moulders and stove dressers respectively, in different establishments, trimmers at the North Sydney Gas Works, labourers employed on the Mittagong-Picton deviation works (two occasions), labourers at the State Brickworks, engineers and others at the Commonwealth small arms factory (Lithgow), loaders employed on the Broken Hill-Condobolin railway construction works, labourers at the Water conservation works (Griffith), firemen on State trawlers, quarrymen at the Portland cement works (Portland), and sleeper cutters employed at Bermagui and other places. The last-mentioned was still unsettled at the 30th September, 1915. Of the total number of disputes (69) which occurred in this State during the quarter under review, 22 were in connection with either demands for increases or refusals to accept decreases in rates of pay; 8 arose out of demands for reinstatement of employees dismissed for various reasons; 11 to union matters (either the employment of non-unionists or members of unions other than that of which the majority of the workers were members); and 28 to working conditions, including three instances in connection with explosives used in coal mining. In point of numbers of workmen involved either directly or indirectly, those disputes which occurred at the Aberdare, Abermain, Pelaw Main, Wallsend and North Bulli Collieries, were greatest.

Of the four industrial disputes which remained unsettled at the 30th September, 1915, viz., railway construction labourers (Black Creek), sleeper cutters (Bermagui and other places), wheelers (Dudley Colliery), and miners (Richmond Main Colliery), the two first-mentioned are important, and require some further reference to the matters involved. The labourers at Black Creek were engaged preparing the foundations for a railway bridge. This work the Chief Commissioner of Railways classified as "excavating," for which the award rate is 9s. per day. On the other hand the men claimed that the work should be classified as "Shaft-sinking," and as the ground was wet, they contended that they should be paid the award rate for such work, viz., 13s. per day. Operations on this section of the construction of the railway have been suspended since the 13th May last.

The dispute in which sleeper-cutters are affected originated at Bermagui and Nelligen, in the South Coast District, and has since extended to other parts of the State. Upon the outbreak of war, a reduction in the price for cutting sleepers below a level which would provide a living wage on the basis laid down by Mr. Justice Heydon was offered by persons holding contracts with the Department of Public Works. During July 1915, the Railway workers and General Labourers' Association drafted a schedule of rates and claimed that the Department of Public Works should purchase direct from cutters at those rates. The Department contended for the same rates as were being paid by contractors, and various conferences were entered upon without effecting any reconciliation of the conflicting rates. In the meantime cutters had declined to cut. Further abortive conferences between representatives of the parties took place in October and November. It is assumed that the majority of the men have sought other employment pending a settlement of the dispute.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The dispute existing in this State at the 30th June, 1915, in connection with coal mining at Jumbunna, was settled on the 21st July last. The number of disputes recorded in Victoria for the quarter under review was 10. The most important of these, in point of number of workpeople involved, were the disputes affecting motor-bus employees, and female workers at the Commonwealth clothing factory. Apart from the first-mentioned, and that which occurred in connection with certain brassworkers, the whole of the disputes were of short duration, and in only two instances exceeded two days. The drivers and conductors employed in motor bus services went out on strike owing to a reduction of wages having been made by the proprietors. The matter was taken up by the Minister for Labour and the Disputes Committee of the Trades and Labour Council. The jurisdiction of the Motor-drivers' Wages Board was widened and extended to cover conductors of motor-driven vehicles. Under a determination of that Board the rates of wages were fixed at 55s. and 52s. 6d. per week for drivers and conductors respectively. These were the same rates as had been paid prior to the stoppage of work. Another dispute of some importance arose out of a demand by the brassworkers employed in a certain factory in Melbourne that the employers should pay increased wages to a retrospective date. Of the eight other disputes recorded three were in connection with claims for increased rates of wages, two in connection with union matters, two against a change in working conditions, and one for the re-instatement of an employee dismissed for creating a disturbance.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—Five disputes in this State were recorded during the quarter under review. The most important of these (both from the point of number of persons involved and duration) was the dispute in connection with water and sewer construction workers. In order to bring this dispute to an end, the matter was taken up by the Judge of the Industrial Court under the provisions of Section 7 of the Industrial Peace Act, who subsequently issued an award, substantially conceding the workers' demands in respect to rates of wages. The difficulty in this instance arose subsequent to an award for water and sewerage workers made by an Industrial Board, being successfully appealed against by certain employers, on the ground that the award was invalid, and the appointment of the Board *ultra vires* under the Industrial Peace Act 1912, inasmuch as water and sewerage working was not an industry included in the industrial schedule under the Act. Another important dispute arose out of the refusal of cane-cutters in the Mosman district to accept the ruling rates for cutting sugar cane. This dispute remained unsettled for about two weeks, and was terminated on the sugar mill proprietors agreeing to an advance equal to about 15.0 per cent. on the former rates. A one-day stoppage occurred at Mount Morgan in connection with a proposal by the management to alter the conditions of employment of horse-drivers. Four of the five disputes which took place were due to demands entailing an alteration of subsisting wage conditions, and the remaining one against a reduction of employees.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—The dispute involving workers in a clearing gang on the East-West Railway, 285 miles west of Port Augusta, which remained unsettled at the 30th June last, was terminated on the 7th

July, the workers resuming work on the old conditions. During the quarter under review, three disputes, all in connection with the construction of the Transcontinental Railway, were recorded in this State. Of these, one was due to an objection by the workers to the employment of a certain foreman, and another to an objection to the employment of a certain ganger. The foreman mentioned, left the work, on holidays, and the ganger voluntarily resigned, and work was resumed. The third instance was in connection with certain horse-drivers who, after ceasing work in sympathy with certain contractors, who had trouble over the price of fodder and transport from Port Augusta, were refused employment by the ganger. Notwithstanding that the action of the ganger was upheld by ballot at a meeting held by the workers, the minority went out on strike. The men originally concerned in the dispute were drafted away to other gangs.

(v.) *Tasmania*.—In this State, two disputes occurred during the quarter under review, one of which, the claim of waterside workers to work steamer winches in connection with the discharge of cargo, was not definitely settled at the end of the quarter. The question of the employment of any member of the crew of a vessel as winchmen is one of the matters now being considered by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, in a plaint for the variation of an award made by that Court, for the regulation of waterside working. The second dispute was of considerable magnitude in respect of the number of workpeople involved, and occurred at the Mount Lyell mines in connection with claims (a) that the roads should be put into good repair; (b) the reinstatement of a wheeler who had been put off; and (c) a general claim with respect to wages. The first and second of these claims were conceded, and the third has been submitted to a conference.

(vi.) *Territories*.—In the Federal Capital Territory a dispute arose over the alleged victimisation of certain workmen who were dismissed in connection with a refusal to meet a demand for a greater output of work at the Mount Stromla reservoir. After three days the workmen resumed work unconditionally.

At Darwin in the Northern Territory a dispute occurred as to the inclusion of certain men in particular gangs employed in discharging the steamer "Nisshu Maru." On the advice of the officials of the Australian Workers' Union the men returned to work.

Two other disputes occurred in this Territory, but particulars relating thereto are not yet available. Both of these disputes arose out of claims for increased wages, in the one case by a yard gang employed loading material for the Pine Creek Railway Station; and in the other by a ballasting gang employed on the local railways.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
New South Wales.					
<i>Clifton.*</i> Coal Cliff Colliery Coal Miners.	*	*	9th March to 10th July.	Objection to delay in sorting picks.	Work resumed uncondi- tionally.
<i>Cobar</i> Occidental Gold Mine— Engine Drivers	†	†	3rd May to 8th July	Reinstatement of dis- missed battery feeder	Claim conceded.
<i>Newcastle.†</i> Breadbaking— Bakers.	†	†	6th June to 30th Sept.	Demand for day instead of night baking.	Men's places filled by non- unionists.
<i>Balmain.</i> Harbour Colliery Miners, etc.	‡	‡	9th June to 30th Sept.	Objection to award of Industrial Board.	Mine closed down, and not reopened at end of quarter.
<i>Black Creek.‡</i> Railway Con- struction.— Labourers.	‡	‡	17th May	Men paid 9s. per day as labourers; claimed pay as shaft sinkers and timbermen.	Pending at end of quarter
<i>Canbelego.</i> Gold Mining— Woodcarters.	33	..	1st July to 6th July.	Claims (a) for increase in rates of pay, and (b) that men be employed directly by company and not by contractor.	Claims conceded.
<i>Portland.</i> Cement Manu- facturing— Quarrymen.	100	..	2nd July to 3rd July	Men considered face of quarry unsafe.	Men not to work below rock drills in operation.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare Colliery— Miners and Others.	470	189	2nd July to 5th July	Refusal to work with members of Mechanics' Union.	Men objected to joined Colliery Employers' Federation.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare Extended Colliery.— Wheelers and Others.	480	..	5th July to 6th July	Wheelers claimed extra 10% for working after- noon shift.	Claim conceded.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare Colliery Wheelers and Others.	4	646	5th July	Do.	Claim conceded.
<i>Bulli.</i> Bulli Colliery— Miners.	141	159	5th July to 6th July	Claim for increased rates for working deficient places.	Claim conceded.
<i>Sydney.</i> State Trawlers Firemen.	6	..	6th July to 19th July.	Third fireman on each vessel demanded.	Claim conceded.
<i>Weston</i> Hebburn Colliery. Wheelers.	34	279	7th July to 8th July.	Refused to work horses working double shifts.	Work resumed under pre- vailing conditions.
<i>Kurri Kurri</i> Pelaw Main Colliery— Miners.	150	250	7th July to 8th July.	Against increased charge for explosives.	Work resumed. Explosive reduced to original price.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare Ex- tended Colliery. Clippers.	460	..	7th July to 8th July	Claim for increase for working afternoon shift.	Resumed under ante- cedent conditions.

*See Labour Bulletin, No. 9, page 59.

† See Labour Bulletin No. 10, page 155,

‡ See Labour
Bulletin, No. 10, page 156.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery. Miners.	150	..	8th July	Alleged employment of a blackleg.	Work resumed.
<i>Abermain.</i> Abermain No. 1 Colliery— Miners.	480	85	12th July to 14th Aug.	Question of payment for "tops."	Work resumed. Compro- mise by agreement.
<i>Abermain.</i> Abermain No. 2 Colliery— Miners.	4	..	12th July to 14th Aug.	Objection to brush "tops" on special places.	Work resumed. Compro- mise by agreement.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery. Miners.	1	149	12th July	Stoppage of one hour's pay to a wheeler.	Work resumed. Claim of wheeler conceded.
<i>Griffith.</i> Water Works— Labourers.	254	..	17th July to 22nd July.	Refusal of ganger to join Railway Workers' and General Labourers' Union.	Work resumed. Ganger re- moved pending investi- gation as to his alleged membership of another union.
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery Miners.	218	..	19th July to 20th July	Non-payment for alleged long-wall places.	Work resumed on old con- ditions.
<i>Helenburgh.</i> Metropolitan Colliery— Surface Hands	27	349	19th July to 20th July.	Refusal of surface hands to work under ground.	Work resumed, under- ground hands employed.
<i>Kahibah.</i> Burwood Colliery Wheelers.	250	..	21st July	Claim for payment for time lost through breakage of rope.	Payment made to wheelers and clippers.
<i>Wallsend.</i> Wallsend Colliery Miners.	320	240	22nd July to 26th July.	Clearances from their union held by wheelers desirous of becoming miners refused by the Federation.	Work resumed. Matter in dispute referred to a conference.
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery— Miners.	155	44	23rd July to 26th July.	Question of payment for pillar work.	Work resumed on old conditions.
<i>Kurri Kurri.</i> Pelaw Main Colliery— Wheelers.	45	335	26th July to 27th July	Protest against change in method of payment.	Claim conceded.
<i>Sydney.</i> Stove Making— Moulders.	7	..	26th July to 7th Aug.	Deduction of board and lodging objected to.	Deduction refunded and increase in wage granted voluntarily.
<i>Adamstown.</i> Shortland Colliery Miners.	33	45	3rd Aug. to 4th Aug.	Demand for reinstatement of men dismissed for filling dirty coal.	Claim conceded. Dirt scale arranged.
<i>Sydney.</i> Stove Making— Dressers.	5	..	3rd Aug. to 16th Aug.	Reinstatement of dressers who absented them- selves from work.	Men's places filled, work sumed.
<i>Kahibah.</i> Burwood Colliery Screen Hands.	37	260	9th Aug.	Objection to members of Colliery Mechanics Union doing tipplers' work.	Men withdrawn and work resumed.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<i>Lithgow.</i> Hermitage Colliery.— Clippers.	102	..	14th Aug.	Clippers absent from work.	Work resumed next day.
<i>Irondale.</i> Main Range Colliery.— Miners.	24	24	17th Aug.	Alleged overworking of a hooker-on.	Speed of rope reduced and work was resumed.
<i>Kurri Kurri.</i> Richmond Main Colliery.— Miners.	78	50	20th Aug.	Objection to tonnage rate.	Pending at end of Sept.
<i>Coledale.</i> Nth Bulli Colliery Miners.	240	150	23rd Aug. to 24th Aug.	Reinstatement of em- ployees dismissed.	Employees reinstated and work resumed.
<i>Mittagong- Picton.</i> Railway Devia- tion Works— Labourers.	298	..	27th Aug. to 2nd Sept.	Refusal of ganger to join the Railway Workers' and General Labourers' Association.	Ganger joined the Associa- tion.
<i>Corrimal.</i> Corrimal-Bal- gownie. Colliery— Miners.	234	..	27th Aug. to 31st Aug.	Miners refused to do wheeling, owing to en- listment of wheelers.	Work resumed. Miners wheeled in turn.
<i>Aberdare.</i> Aberdare Colliery Miners.	640	..	30th Aug. to 31st Aug.	Refusal to use certain explosive.	Other explosive supplied and work resumed.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Oakley Park Colliery— Miners.	120	..	31st Aug. to 3rd Sept.	Shortage of skips.	Skips supplied.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Lithgow Valley Colliery— Miners.	110	..	31st Aug. to 1st Sept.	Claim for increase in con- tract wheeling rate.	Work resumed on day work rate.
<i>Dudley.</i> Lambton Colliery Wheelers.	8	81	31st Aug. to 28th Sept.	Wheeler demanded to be promoted to "scraping" whenever a vacancy occurred.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery. Miners.	167	63	1st Sept. to 2nd Sept.	Reduction of wheelers' hours.	Work resumed on old conditions.
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery— Wheelers, etc.	40	210	2nd Sept. to 3rd Sept.	Wheelers went home after miners had decided to resume work.	Work resumed on old conditions.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Aberdare Colliery Miners.	465	..	2nd Sept. to 3rd Sept.	Objection to use a certain explosive.	Other explosive supplied and work resumed.
<i>Corrimal.</i> Corrimal-Bal- gownie Colliery— Wheelers and Shiftmen.	230	..	6th Sept. to 9th Sept.	Wheelers and shiftmen demanded a ride out of mine.	Demand conceded.
<i>Coledale.</i> Nth. Bulli Colliery Miners.	450	..	6th Sept. to 13th Sept.	Miners alleged cavil not properly conducted.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<i>Mittagong- Picton.</i> Railway Devia- tion Works— Labourers.	18	..	6th Sept. to 25th Sept.	Objected to load dray driven by man who carted material during previous strike.	Work resumed.
<i>Kurri Kurri.</i> Pelaw Main Colliery— Miners.	500	300	7th Sept. to 10th Sept.	Men objected to work with Germans.	Wheeler dismissed. Work resumed and wheeler subsequently reinstated
<i>Yetholme.</i> Molybdenite Mine Miners.	10	..	9th Sept. to 14th Sept.	Men demanded dismissal of non-unionist.	Worker dismissed.
<i>Bulli.</i> Bulli Colliery— Surface Hands.	28	164	13th Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of man dismissed for abusive language.	Worker reinstated after one week.
<i>Abermain.</i> Abermain Colliery Miners.	540	..	14th Sept.	Increase in hewing rates for "bottoms" in lower seam.	Additional rate granted.
<i>Scarborough.</i> Sth. Clifton Tunnel Colliery. Wheelers.	40	210	14th Sept. to 15th Sept.	Wheeler previously a miner claimed shift wages (11s. 4d.).	Work resumed on old conditions.
<i>Coledale.</i> Nth. Bulli Colliery Miners.	450	..	15th Sept. to 16th Sept.	Two miners refused to brush deficient working place.	Shiftmen's wages granted when brushing on deficient places.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Small Arms Factory— Engineers, etc.	59	..	15th Sept. to 18th Sept.	Demand for reinstatement of employee dismissed.	Reinstated after inquiry.
<i>Broken Hill- Condobolin.</i> Railway Construction— Loaders.	15	..	16th Sept. to 18th Sept.	Men claimed increase in pay—9s. 8d. to 10s. 8d. per diem.	Claim conceded.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Vale of Clwydd Colliery— Wheelers.	100	..	16th Sept. to 29th Sept.	Claim for increase in contract wheeling rates.	Increase of 3d. per score granted; also retro- spective increase of 1½d. per score from 6th Jan., 1915.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Zig Zag Colliery. Wheelers.	120	..	16th Sept. to 29th Sept.	Do.	Do.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Oakey Park Colliery— Wheelers.	140	..	16th Sept. to 29th Sept.	Claim for increase in contract wheeling rate.	Work resumed on scorage rates, equivalent to a reduction on the existing tonnage rate.
<i>Kahibah.</i> Burwood Colliery Miners.	203	111	16th Sept.	Refusal of miners to do wheeling.	Work resumed. Miners objecting to do wheeling not to be sent home.
<i>Bellambi.</i> Sth. Bulli Colliery Wheelers.	35	314	17th Sept. to 22nd Sept.	Objection to shiftmen clearing the road when mine idle.	Work resumed on old conditions.
<i>Bermagui.</i> Sleepers Cutting— Sleepers Cutter.	100	..	20th Sept.	Claim for increase of 4d. per sleeper.	Pending at the 30th Sept. 1915.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont.*

Locality. Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<i>Lithgow.</i> Hermitage Colliery— Wheelers.	110	..	20th Sept. to 27th Sept.	Claim for increase in con- tract wheeling rate.	Increase of 3d. per score granted; also retro- spective increase of 1½d. per score from 6th Jan., 1915.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Lithgow Valley Colliery— Wheelers.	110	..	20th Sept. to 27th Sept.	Do.	Do.
<i>Scarborough.</i> South Clifton Tunnel Colliery Clippers.	18	210	21st Sept. to 22nd Sept.	Against reduction in the wage of a clipper.	Work resumed. Clippers wage maintained.
<i>North Sydney.</i> Nth. Shore Gas Company. Trimmers.	113	..	21st Sept. to * 22nd Sept.	Reinstatement of a coke- trimmer dismissed.	Employee reinstated.
<i>Adamstown.</i> Shortland Colliery Wheelers.	16	65	21st Sept. to 22nd Sept.	Reinstatement of two wheelers, already dis- missed.	Wheelers reinstated.
<i>Coledale.</i> Nth. Bulli Colliery Miners and Others.	400	..	22nd Sept. to 23rd Sept.	Reinstatement in employ- ment of clipper.	Clipper reinstated in em- ployment.
<i>Teralba.</i> Stockton Borehole Colliery— Miners.	180	..	23rd Sept. to 25th Sept.	Refusal to work on other than cavilled places.	Work resumed on old places.
<i>Lambton.</i> Burwood Colliery Miners.	292	..	24th Sept. to 25th Sept.	The non-employment of miners already on strike at B. pit.	Men from Dudley mine, put off.
<i>Cessnock.</i> Bellbird Colliery Miners.	164	118	27th Sept. to 28th Sept.	Against working in other than cavilled places.	Men allowed to work in cavilled places.
<i>Corrimal.</i> Corrimal-Bal- gownie Colliery Miners.	20	210	27th Sept. to 30th Sept.	Demand for deficiency claims to be paid up.	Claim conceded.
<i>Dudley.</i> Dudley Colliery— Wheelers and Surface Hands	199	60	27th Sept.	Wheelers claimed payment for overtime worked.	Pending at the 30th Sept., 1915.
<i>Kurri Kurri.</i> Pelaw Main Colliery.— Miners.	250	150	27th Sept. to 28th Sept.	Employment of an alleged "black-leg."	Work resumed. Allegation disproved.
<i>Homebush.</i> State Brickworks Draggers.	35	..	27th Sept.	Men refused duty owing to alleged high temper- ature of kilns.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.
<i>Weston.</i> Hebburn Colliery Wheelers.	9	141	28th Sept. to 29th Sept.	Objection to one skip only being allowed in the bord at any one time.	Work resumed. Confer- ence between wheel- ers and miners.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont.*

Locality. Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
Victoria.					
<i>Jumbunna.</i> Coalmining— Miners, etc.	*	*	19th March. to 21st July.	Increased rates of pay for certain work.	Claims substantially con- ceded.
<i>Melbourne.</i> Motor Bus Drivers and Conductors.	108	19	16th July to 31st July	Reduction in wages— drivers, £2 15s. to £2 10s.; conductors, £2 12s. 6d. to £2 8s.	Resumed work on wages antecedent to reduc- tion.
<i>Cobden.</i> Shire Council— Employees (Labourers).	12	..	17th July to 21st July.	Claim for increase in wages—8s. to 9s. per diem.	Men's places filled.
<i>Tarnagulla.</i> Posiedon Mine— Engine Drivers	3	30	24th July to 27th July	Against increased number of engine-drivers and consequent reduction of working hours.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.
<i>Nth. Melbourne</i> Railway Yards— Coal Loaders.	19	..	30th July to 31st July	Claim for increase in wages—8s. to 9s.; also time-and-half for work on Sunday.	Claim conceded.
<i>Sth. Melbourne.</i> C'wealth Clothing Factory— All Occupations	205	..	31st July.	Tops of Breeches ordered to be machined instead of hand-felled as done previously.	Work resumed on propos- ed conditions.
<i>Melbourne.</i> Engineering— Brass Workers	24	..	3rd Aug. to 26th Aug.	Refusal of firm to comply with Agreement arrived at by conference <i>re</i> increase in wages.	Increase in wages con- ceded.
<i>Portland.</i> Pier Construction Woodworkers.	40	..	10th Aug.	Employment of two non- unionists.	One non-unionist joined the union, the other re- signed his work volun- tarily.
<i>Prahran.</i> Pastry Cooking— Pastry Cooks.	17	..	25th Aug.	Reinstatement of em- ployee dismissed.	Some men resumed work on old conditions. Others were replaced.
<i>Berwick.</i> Quarrying— Quarrymen.	16	20	17th Sept. to 18th Sept.	Strippers demanded increase on Wages Board rate.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.
<i>Pt. Melbourne.</i> Troopships— Carpenters.	11	..	18th Sept.	Dispute between two unions of carpenters and joiners <i>re</i> distribu- tion of work.	Work resumed, equal pre- ference to be given to members of each union.
Queensland.					
<i>Brisbane.</i> Water & Sewerage Sewer Miners and Others.	350	50	26th July to 7th Sept.	For increased rates of wages.	Claims substantially con- ceded by award of In- dustrial Court.
<i>Mt. Morgan.</i> Gold Mining— Mt. Morgan G.M. Company. Miners, etc.	25	250	26th July.	Reduction of assistants to horse drivers and consequent lowering of piece-work earnings.	Assistants replaced.
<i>Mt. Cuthbert.</i> Railway Con- struction— Platelayers.	56	..	7th Aug.	Payment for time lost through waiting for material.	Claim conceded.

* See Labour Bulletin, No. 10, p. 157.

Particulars of Industrial Disputes recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915.—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	No. of Work- people Involved.		Dates of Commencement and Termination.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.			
<i>Mosman.</i> Sugar Culture— Canecutters and Sugar Workers.	150	150	18th Aug. to 31st Aug.	Claim for increase of 1s. per ton in cutting rates.	Agreement reached in- volving increased rates for cutting according to weight of cane per acre.
<i>Townsville.</i> Building— Builders' Labourers.	12	8	24th Aug. to 3rd Sept.	Claim for increase in wages —11s. to 12s. 6d. per day.	Increase to 1s. 6d. per hour granted.
S. Australia. <i>285 Miles West of Port Augusta.</i> East-West Railway— Clearing Gang	34	..	25th June to 7th July.	Objection to work under certain ganger	Work resumed on old con- ditions.
<i>292 Miles West of Port Augusta.</i> East-West Railway— Horse-drivers in Earth- works Gangs.	1	44	5th Aug. to 10th Aug.	Dispute as to price of fodder and transport to Port Augusta.	Men drafted to other gangs
<i>314 Miles West of Port Augusta.</i> E.-W. Railway— Earthworks Gangs.	65	..	10th Sept. to 14th Sept.	Dismissal of man by ganger.	Ganger voluntarily re- signed. Work resumed.
<i>313 Miles West of P. Augusta.</i> E.-W. Railway— Telegraph and Other Gangs.	370	..	16th Sept. to 28th Sept.	Alleged victimisation of man by foreman.	Foreman left on holidays and work resumed.
Tasmania. <i>Queenstown.</i> Metalliferous Mining— Mt. Lyell Co. Ltd. Miners, etc.	900	..	7th Sept. to 11th Sept.	Bad state of tram roads. Re-employment of a wheeler who had been dismissed, and for increased wages.	Roads to be kept in order. Wheeler re-employed. Wage question sub- mitted to Conference.
<i>Hobart.</i> s.s. "Laronah." Waterside Workers.	22	..	20th Sept.	Against employment of member of crew as winchmen.	Pending at 30th Sept.
Nth. Territory. <i>Darwin.</i> Shipping— Waterside Workers.	64	16	24th Aug. to 31st Aug.	To force employers to place certain men in certain gangs.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.
Fed. Cap. Terr. <i>Mt. Stromla.</i> Reservoir. Labourers.	20	..	21st July to 24th July.	Dismissal of workmen.	Work resumed on ante- cedent conditions.

SECTION VI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—In the first issue of this Bulletin it was pointed out that for the purposes of statistical investigations made by this Bureau in regard to variations in wages, a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rate of remuneration of a certain class of employees apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience.*

Information was also given in Labour Report No. 5 (see pages 63-4) as to the sources of information and methods of collection and computation. In addition to the organisations and persons specified therein as furnishing returns to this Bureau, various Government Departments have also sent in returns concerning changes in rates of wage affecting their employees. Particulars concerning those changes in rates of wages also of those effected after the occurrence of strikes or lock-outs, and by voluntary agreements between employers and employees are included.

As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given in the tables refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in case of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the figures given in each of the following tables* shewing the amount of the increase per week relate to the *net* increase, *i.e.*, after allowance has been made for those changes which resulted in a decrease. In absence of information to the contrary it is assumed that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change was employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries. It is hoped that provision will be made for the necessary investigations in regard to these two matters to be commenced at an early date.

* It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) Changes in rates of pay due to promotions, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) Changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

2. **Comparative Summary of Changes in 1913 and 1914.**—The following table shews the number of changes, the number of persons affected, the total amount of increase per week, and the average increase per person affected per week for each State in the Commonwealth during the years 1913 and 1914:—

Changes in Rates of Wages in each State.—Summarised Results for Years 1913 and 1914.

State.	No. of Changes.		No. of Persons Affected		Total Amount of Net Increase per Week.		Average Increase per Head per W ^k	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
New South Wales ..	149	181	89,618	53,841	£ 21,789	£ 12,820	s. d. 4 10	s. d. 4 9
Victoria ..	81	68	49,254	29,816	9,880	6,679	4 0	4 6
Queensland ..	41	42	16,645	16,908	3,702	4,499	4 5	5 4
South Australia ..	26	18	4,574	5,624	1,279	1,941	5 7	6 11
Western Australia ..	20	39	3,036	7,299	428	2,231	2 10	6 1
Tasmania ..	12	19	3,005	4,262	635	804	4 3	3 9
Total, Commonwealth	*329	*†368	166,132	†118,140	37,713	†29,117	4 6	4 11

* Industrial Awards and Agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act if operative in more than one State, are counted as a separate change in each such State.

† These figures include the effect of one change brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, particulars of the number of workpeople affected in each State not being ascertainable.

In the following table the particulars are tabulated according to industrial groups:—

Changes in Rates of Wages in Commonwealth classified in Industrial Groups, 1913 and 1914.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.		No. of Persons Affected.		Total Amount of Net Increase per week.		Average Increase per Head per week.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
I.—Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc.	10	13	7,975	10,546	£ 1,569	£ 2,480	s. d. 3 11	s. d. 4 8
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	20	30	6,594	9,608	1,607	1,840	4 10	3 10
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	45	54	17,428	19,632	4,255	4,384	4 11	4 6
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	15	9	11,727	14,970	2,062	2,461	3 6	3 3
V.—Books, Printing, etc.	11	17	4,602	2,686	1,126	523	4 11	3 11
VI.—Other Manufacturing	55	41	17,110	8,721	3,480	2,096	4 1	4 10
VII.—Building	21	16	19,237	8,305	5,696	2,441	5 11	5 11
VIII.—Mines, Quarries, etc.	17	24	6,112	7,746	1,210	1,579	4 0	4 1
IX.—Rail and Tramway Services	16	12	20,046	2,023	3,219	510	3 3	5 1
X.—Other Land Transport	12	10	7,335	4,020	2,324	716	6 4	3 7
XI.—Shipping, etc.	19	25	1,839	16,750	543	6,932	5 11	8 3
XII.—Agricultural, etc.	3	2	828	590	436	120	6 4	1
XIII.—Domestic, Hotels, etc.	9	4	6,481	939	1,922	188	5 11	4 0
XIV.—Miscellaneous	59	92	38,818	11,604	8,264	2,847	4 3	4 11
TOTAL, COMMONWEALTH	312	349	166,132	118,140	37,713	29,117	4 6	4 11

An analysis of the changes in rates of wages, effected in each State during each quarter of the years 1913 and 1914, and up to the end of the third quarter of 1915, is given in comparative form in the following table:—

**Changes in Rates of Wages in each State, and for the Commonwealth,
during Quarterly Periods, 1913, 1914 and 1915.**

State.	No. of Changes.				No. of Persons Affected.				Total Amount of Net Increase per Week.				Average Increase per Head per Week.			
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
1913.																
N.S.W.	25	35	30	59	16,480	25,735	31,214	16,189	4,623	5,680	6,592	4,894	s. 5	d. 7	s. 4	d. 5
Vic.	12	19	15	35	10,352	6,828	9,844	22,230	2,411	1,354	1,807	4,308	4	8	4	0
Q'land	7	10	5	19	6,120	2,792	2,497	5,236	1,266	565	535	1,336	4	2	4	1
S. Aust.	3	5	4	14	460	1,190	1,204	1,720	79	535	205	460	3	5	9	0
W.A.	2	9	2	7	92	2,262	110	572	15	226	16	171	3	3	2	0
Tas.	..	3	2	7	..	2,410	200	395	..	391	87	157	..	3	3	8
C'wealth	49	81	58	141	33,504	41,217	45,609	46,342	8,394	8,751	9,242	11,226	5	0	4	3
1914.																
N.S.W.	37	68	38	38	14,091	25,936	9,760	4,054	2,813	6,785	1,978	1,244	4	0	5	3
Vic.	17	21	16	14	5,264	11,658	9,304	3,590	1,091	3,040	1,748	800	4	2	5	3
Q'land	8	10	10	14	2,033	4,693	4,325	5,857	497	1,662	1,085	1,255	4	11	7	1
S.A.	3	5	5	5	370	2,723	1,991	540	57	772	922	190	3	1	5	8
W.A.	11	12	8	8	2,838	1,736	2,246	479	865	636	627	103	6	1	7	4
Tas.	5	5	4	5	357	2,627	783	545	72	432	181	119	4	0	3	3
C'wealth	81	121	*82	84	24,953	49,373	28,749	15,065	5,395	13,327	6,684*	3,711	4	4	5	5
1915.																
N.S.W.	7	37	45	..	1,375	12,433	14,181	..	250	3,509	3,671	..	3	7	5	8
Vic.	3	14	23	..	158	2,785	12,380	..	85	491	2,844	..	10	9	3	6
Q'land	6	7	19	..	2,070	1,540	8,830	..	511	241	2,202	..	4	11	3	2
S.A.	..	3	3	..	..	706	411	..	..	109	78	..	..	..	3	1
W.A.	1	8	2	..	14	1,235	267	..	7	219	53	..	10	0	3	7
Tas.	..	4	4	..	..	138	1,098	..	..	74	267	..	..	10	9	4
North. Terr.	..	1	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	10	5	..
Fed. Cap. Ter.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C'wealth	17	74	96	..	3,617	18,987†	37,167	..	853	4,721	9,115	..	4	9	5	0

* In these columns is included the effect of one change brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, particulars of the number of workpeople affected in each State not being ascertainable.

† Including number of workers affected by a decrease in rates of wages.

3. Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, 3rd Quarter, 1915.—The following table gives particulars of changes in rates of wages in each State during the third quarter of 1915, together with comparative information for the Commonwealth for the preceding quarter of the current year, and the corresponding quarter of 1914. :—

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per Week, and Net Average Increase per Head per Week in each State and Territory, 3rd Quarter, 1915.

PARTICULARS.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	COMMONWEALTH.		
								3rd Q'ter, 1915.	2nd Q'ter, 1915.	3rd Q'ter, 1914.
No. of Changes	45	23	19	3	2	4	..	* 93	74	82
No. of Persons Affected	14,181	12,380	8,830	411	267	1,098	..	37,137	18,937	28,749
Total Net Amount of Increase per week	£ 3,671	2,844	2,202	78	53	237	..	9,115	4,721	6,684
Net Average Increase per Head per week	5s. 2d.	4s. 7d.	5s. 0d.	3s. 10d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 10d.	..	4s. 11d.	5s. 0d.	4s. 8d.

* Including number of workers affected by decreases in rates of wage.

The number of changes* (96) recorded during the quarter under review represents not only a substantial increase on the number of changes recorded during the second quarter of the year, but is also above the quarterly average in either of the years 1913 and 1914.

This increase is due mainly to the greater number of applications made to industrial tribunals for increases in rates of wages in view of the rapid rise in the cost of living, and the removal or suspension of the restrictions imposed after the outbreak of war on operations under the Wages Board and Arbitration Acts.

Three instances of decreases in the rate of weekly wages other than those due to a reduction in the number of working hours occurred during the quarter under review. These were all due to amended determinations issued by Wages Boards in Victoria. They affected canister makers by machine (reduction from 57s. to 54s.); coal baggers and loaders (from 60s. to 58s.); and coke yardmen (from 54s. to 51s.). Of the 96 changes recorded during the quarter under review 84 were effected without disputes involving a stoppage of work. Of the 12 changes which were brought about after stoppage of work, 6 occurred in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, and 3 in Queensland.

The net average increase per head for all States and Territories was 4s. 11d. per week, compared with 5s. for the preceding quarter of 1915, and 4s. 8d. for the corresponding quarter of 1914.

4. Number and Magnitude of Changes in Rates of Wages, according to Industrial Groups.—July to September, 1915.—The following table gives particulars of changes during the third quarter of the year 1915, classified according to industrial group :—

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes and Persons Affected, and Aggregate Net Amount of Increase per week, according to Industrial Groups, 3rd Quarter, 1915.

Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Net a'm't of Increase per week.	Industrial Group.	No. of Changes.	No. of Persons Affected.	Net a'm't of Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. . .	3	1,210	325	XI. Shipping, etc. . .	3	150	44
II. Engineering, Metal Working, etc. . .	14	10,328	2,938	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. . .	1	150	*
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	12	4,785	1,036	XIV. Miscellaneous . .	24	11,682	2,569
VI. Other Manufacturing	13	3,328	613	TOTAL {	3rd Quarter, 1915	96	37,157
VII. Building . . .	32	80	51		2nd Quarter, 1915	74	18,987
VIII. Mining, Quarring, etc.	12	3,247	924		3rd Quarter, 1914†	82	28,749
IX. Rail and Tram Services . .	3	1,804	516				
X. Other Land Transport . .	4	403	99				

* Change in piece-rates. Effect not readily estimated.

† Awards or Industrial Agreements under the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Act, although operative in more than one State, were counted as *one change only*. In the results for this and the preceding quarter, and in future all changes effected by such Awards or Industrial Agreements are recorded for each State in which they are operative.

* Of that number, 8 changes took effect at various dates prior to the 1st July, 1915. Particulars of these 8 changes were not available in time for inclusion in the results for the second quarter of the year.

5. **Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages Recorded during 3rd Quarter, 1915.**—In the subjoined tabular statement, particulars are summarised of each change in rates of wages during the third quarter of the year 1915, shewing (a) the locality, industry and occupation affected; (b) the date on which the change came into operation; (c) the approximate number of persons affected; (d) the method by which each change was brought about; and (e) brief particulars of the resulting increase on the existing rates of wages.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the Third Quarter, 1915

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
New South Wales.					
<i>South Coast.*</i> Coal Mining— Mechanics.	5th April	354	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase to carpenters, bricklayers and others, averaging 4s. 3d. per week.
<i>Sydney.*</i> News-vending— Bookstall Em- ployees.	19th May	36	19	Industrial Agreement.	Average increase to male employees, 4s. 3d., and to female employees, 2s. 6d. per week.
<i>Sydney.*</i> Butterine and Mar- garine Making— Melters and Others.	19th June	36	..	Industrial Agree- ment.	Increase to melters and others of 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per week; general hands, of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per week; average, 6s. 1d.
<i>Northern Rivers.*</i> Sugar Mills— Fugalmen, Lab- ourers and Others.	30th June	260	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase 3d. per day to Labourers, Fugalmen and Others.
<i>Whole State.</i> C'wealth Public Service— Letter Carriers and Others.	1st July	1,043	..	Award of C'wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase averaging 3s. 8d. per week.
<i>Aberdare Colliery.</i> Coal Mining— Wheelers.	5th July	4	..	Award of Arbitra- tor after stoppage of work.	Increase, 10 per cent. for working after- noon shift.
<i>Mount Boppy.</i> Metalliferous Mining Carters (Fire- wood).	6th July	33	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Tonnage rates in- creased from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton.
<i>Whole State, excluding Yancovina.</i> Fellmongering— Occupations classified as A,B,C D. and E.	7th July	534	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases from 48s. -55s. per week, to 51s.-60s.; average 4s. per week.
<i>County Cumberland, excluding Sydney.</i> Municipal and Shire Council— Labourers and Others.	7th July	1,015	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increases from 48s.- 75s. per week, to 55s.-89s.; average 7s. 6d per week.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Whole State, excluding Yancowinna, etc.</i> Quarrying— Quarrymen and Gutterers.	7th July	375	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase, 3d. per hour Quarrymen, 1s. 7½d to 1s. 8d.; gutter- ers, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d.
<i>Sydney.</i> Stove Making— Stove Fitters.	9th July	5	..	Voluntary action of employer after stoppage of work.	Increase, from 60s. to 66s. per week.
<i>Pipers' Flat.</i> Coal Mining— Miners, Wheelers, and Others.	12th July	81	..	Award of Court on appeal from In- dustrial Board.	Award granted 3d. per ton extra per score from 6th Jan., 1915. On appeal reduced to 1½d. per score to 12th July, 1915; thereafter 2d. per score.
<i>Lithgow.</i> Coal Mining— Miners, Shiftmen, Wheelers, and Others.	12th July	685	..	Do.	Do.
<i>Cullen Bullen.</i> Coal Mining— Miners, Wheelers, and Others.	12th July	122	..	Do.	Do.
<i>Whole State, excluding County Yanco- winna, etc.</i> Ironworking— Ironworkers' Asst.	14th July	3,590	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase from 1s. to 1s. 1½d.—1s. 3½d. per hour according to occupation.
<i>County Cumberland.</i> Retail Shops— Storemen and Packers.	14th July	400	50	Do.	Increase: Adult males, from 48s. to 50s. and 52s. 6d per week; adult females, from 29s. to 30s. and 31s. 6d. per week.
<i>County Cumberland.</i> Seed Shops— Storemen and Packers.	14th July	30	..	Do.	Increase from 48s. to 54s. per week.
<i>Waterloo</i> Glass Founding— Lehrmen Batch- mixers, and others	23rd July	33	..	Direct negotiations between represent- atives of Employ- ers and Employees.	Increase from 35s to 50s. per week, to 37s. 6d. to 54s per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Ship Painting— Painters, Decor- ators, Writers and Grainers.	28th July	500	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase, 1d. per hour. Painters and Decor- ators, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; writers and grainers, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.
<i>Counties Cumberland and Northumber- land.</i> Municipal and Shire Councils— Engine Drivers, Firemen & Others.	28th July	80	..	Do.	Increase averaging 9s. per week.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Whole State.</i> Shearing Sheds and Stations— Engine Drivers and Firemen—	28th July	238	..	Award of Industrial Board	Increase: Shearing sheds—50s. to 55s. per week; stations, 35s.-45s. to 40s.- 45s.
<i>Whole State.</i> Dairy Factories— Engine Drivers, Firemen and Greasers.	28th July	250	..	Do.	Increase: Engine Drivers, 54s.-60s. per week to 60s.- 72s. per week; greasers, 48s. to 54s. per week.
<i>County Yancowinna.</i> Carcase Butchering, Slaughtermen and Others.	4th Aug.	24	..	Do.	Increase to appren- tices averaging 3s. 3d. per week; in- crease for seven summer months only to slaughter- men, 10s.; and offalmen, 8s. per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. Yancowinna.</i> Rope Making— Rope Layers, Packers, Reelers, Juniors & Others.	6th Aug.	130	..	Do	Increase: Ropemakers and others from 43s.-62s. 6d. to 48s.- 69s. per week. Juniors, 3s. per w'k
<i>Cockle Creek.</i> Smelting— Yard Labourers, Furnacemen and Others.	9th Aug.	206	..	Industrial Agreement	Increase: Yardmen and others, 6d. and 8d. per day; blast furnacemen 3d. to 1s. 4d. per day.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. of Yancowinna.</i> Saddle and Harness Making— Saddlers.	11th Aug	600	40	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase for Military work: males, 4d. per hour; females, 4d. per hour.
<i>County Cumberland.</i> Tip Cart Drivers (One and Two Horse.)	11th Aug.	300	..	Do.	Increase: Drivers (one horse), from 48s. to 50s. per w'k. (two horses), 49s. to 55s.; extra, 4s. per week if removing garbage.
<i>County Cumberland.</i> Fuel Yards— Grooms and Stable- men.	11th Aug.	10	..	Do.	Increase from 48s. to 52s. per week.
<i>G. & C. Hoskins, Ltd., Lithgow.</i> Coke Burning, Ovenmen and Others.	18th Aug.	18	..	Do.	Increase from 48s. to 58s. per week.
<i>South Coast.</i> Coal Mining— Furnacemen, Fettlers, Grooms, and Stablemen.	18th Aug.	39	..	Do.	Increase from 48s. to 51s. and 52s. 6d. per week.
<i>Parramatta.</i> Newspaper— (Cumberland "Argus")— Reporters.	18th Aug.	6	..	Do.	Increase from 80s. per week to 87s. 6d. per per week.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Mortlake.</i> Gas Making— Electrical Fitters.	19th Aug.	3	..	Industrial Agreement	Increase, 6s. per week from 74s. to 80s.
<i>Granville.</i> Cement-Making— All Occupations.	20th Aug.	120	..	Award of Industrial Board	Increase of 3d. per Shift.
<i>Whole State, excluding Co. Yancowinna.</i> Confectionery— Journeyman Confectioners, and Others.	25th Aug.	404	400	Do.	Increase: Journey- men, from 60s. to 68s.; packers, from 40s. to 48s. and 50s.; juveniles, males, average, 4s. 6d.; Adult females, 2s.; & juvenile females, 3s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Jam Making— Adult Males, and Females & Others.	25th Aug.	700	400	Do.	Increase: Solderers from 50s. to 57s.; adult males from 48s. to 54s.; Youths average, 2s. 9d.; adult females, 20s. to 23s.; jam fillers, 30s. to 33s.; fe- males under 18 yrs. of age, 15s. to 17s. per week.
<i>Sydney.</i> (Municipal Council). Transport— Carters with Turnout.	25th Aug.	210	..	Do.	Increase, of 1s. per day.
<i>Newcastle and Mait- land.</i> Coal Mining— Mechanics and Surface Workers.	8th Sept.	615	..	Do.	Increase: of from 4d. per hour (Grooms) to 2½d. per hour (plumbers). Avera- ge, 1d. per hour.
(<i>Parsons Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd.</i> Jam Making— Crimpers.	10th Sept.	..	4	Do.	Increase of 7s. per w'k to females required to lift weights ex- ceeding 25 lbs.
<i>Abermain Colliery.</i> Coal Mining— Miners.	14th Sept.	20	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Increase, 1½d. per ton for lifting bottoms in lower seam.
<i>Port Jackson.</i> Steam Lighters and Launches— Firemen and Deckhands.	15th Sept.	40	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase: Firemen from 51s. to 57s.; Deckhands from 45s. to 51s. per w'k.
<i>Port Jackson.</i> Public Lighters and Cargo Boats— Masters and Engineers.	15th Sept.	50	..	Do.	Increase: Masters, 6s per week; and En- gineers, average, 7s. 6d. per week.
<i>Broken Hill.</i> State Railways— Labourers.	20th Sept.	15	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Increase, 1s. per day.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Co's Cumberland and Northumberland.</i> Watch Repairing— Repairers and Winders.	22nd Sept	94	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase to watch and clock repairers from 65s. to 70s.; and winders from 35s to 60s. per week.
<i>Newcastle.</i> Transport— Horse Drivers	22nd Sept	60	..	Do	Increase, 5s. per week
<i>Lithgow.</i> Coal Mining— Wheelers.	27th Sept	30	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Increase, 3d. per score also retrospective increase from 6th Jan., 1915, of 1½d. per score.
<i>Newcastle and Merland.</i> Wholesale & Retail Distributors, Storemen and Packers.	29th Sept.	130	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase from 48s. to 56s. 6d. per week.
Victoria.					
<i>Melbourne.*</i> Wool, Skin and Grain Storage— Storemen.	20th Nov 1914.	200	..	Industrial Agreement under Commonwealth Arbitration Act	Increase from 48s. to 51s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Municipal and City Councils, excluding Melbourne</i> Labourers and other Employees.	Various, June to August	521	..	Voluntary action of Councils.	Increase of 1s. per day
<i>Melbourne.*</i> Messrs Walton and Scott. Brass Moulders, Finishers and Coremakers.	24th June	13	..	Negotiation by third party after stoppage of work.	Increase of 7s per w'k
<i>Melbourne.</i> Shipbuilding— Shipwrights.	1st July	170	..	Direct negotiations between representatives of employers and employees.	Increase of 1d. per hour for both old and new work.
<i>Whole State.</i> Commonwealth Public Service— Letter Carriers and Others.	1st July	829	12	Award of Commonwealth Arbitration Court.	Increase, averaging 3s. 5d. per week.
<i>Melbourne.</i> Melb. Tramway and Omnibus Co. Ltd. Tramway Employees.	3rd July	161	..	Voluntary action of Company.	Increase of 3s. per w'k to married men and single men with dependents.
<i>Footscray.</i> Ammunition Making All Occupations.	8th July	653	688	Direct negotiations between representatives of employers and employees.	Increase: Adult male from 51s. to 60s. per week; youths' average increase, 1s 6d.; females, 5s. per week.

* Particulars not available in time for inclusion in results of changes during previous quarters

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Cobden.</i> (Heytesbury Shire) Shire Labourers.	22nd July	12	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Increase, 1s. per day.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Fuel and Fodder— Carters, Yardmen, Baggers and Load- ers, Benchmen and Storemen.	31st July	1,076	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase: Woodyard Carters, 5s. per w'k, and yardmen, 7s. per week; firewood saw benchmen, 1s. per week; and others, 4s. per w'k; fodder storemen, 2s. per week; and carters (two horses) 1s. per week; coal baggers and loaders reduced by 2s., and coke yardmen by 3s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Jam Making— Adult Male Em- ployees.	31st July	320	..	Voluntary action of Employers.	Increase from 51s. to 54s. for a period of three months.
<i>North Melbourne.</i> Railway Yards— Coal Loading— Coal Loaders.	1st Aug.	19	..	Direct negotiations after stoppage of work.	Increase, 1s. per shift.
<i>Whole State.</i> Mining— Engine Drivers and Firemen.	2nd Aug.	800	..	Determination of Wages Boards.	Increase, averaging 1s. per day.
<i>Whole State.</i> Gas Meter Making— Gas Meter and Attachment Makers.	13th Aug.	76	..	Do.	Increase 6s., from 66s. to 72s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Agricultural Imple- ment Making— Belt Cutters, Strikers, Drillers, Crane Attendants, Stackers and Labourers.	16th Aug.	450	..	Do.	Increase: Belt cur- ters, strikers and others from 48s. to 51s.; crane attend- ants, labourers and others from 45s. to 48s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area—</i> Engineering— Brassfinishers, Patternmakers, and Others.	24th Aug.	3,000	..	Determination of Wages Boards.	Increase: Borers, slotters and planers 10s. per week; brassfinishers, 7s. per week; pattern- makers and others, 4s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Tinsmithing— All Occupations.	26th Aug.	767	..	Do.	Increase: Tinsmiths' machinists, solder- ers and japanners, 3s. per week; machine canister makers, reduced from 57s. to 51s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area</i> Animal Manure Making— Boiling-down Hands	3rd Sept.	100	..	Do	Increase from 48s to 54s. per week.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Quarrying— Horse Drivers (One Horse).	6th Sept.	120	..	Do	Increase from 45s. to 49s. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Bush Sawmilling— All Occupations.	6th Sept.	700	..	Do.	General increase to a minimum wage of 57s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Biscuit Making— All Occupations.	17th Sept.	537	600	Do.	General increase to adult male employ- ees of 3s. per week ; adult females and juvenile males 2s. 6d. per week ; and juvenile fe- males, 2s. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Brassworking— Moulders, Finish- ers and others.	18th Sept.	400	..	Do.	Increase, 7s. per week, from 47s. 6d.-57s. to 54. 6d.,-64s.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Cycle and Motor Car Building— All Occupations.	25th Sept.	156	..	Do.	Increases of from 5s. to 10s. per week, according to occu- pation ; average in- crease, 8s. 11d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Coopering— Coopers.	27th Sept.	10	..	Do.	Piece-rates fixed for making glucose casks. Hand, 6s. 6d. and partly machined, 5s. 6d. each.
Queensland.					
<i>Whole State.</i> Commonwealth Public Service— Letter Carriers, and Others.	1st July	253	5	Award of Common- wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase averaging 2s. 9d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Railway Construc- tion— Platelayers and Others.	1st July	1,628	..	Voluntary action of the Minister for Public Works.	Increase, 1s. per day.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Shipdocking— Dock Labourers.	12th July	180	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase, 1½d. per hour, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d. ; working in confined spaces, 1½d. per hour extra.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Bacon Factories— All Occupations.	30th July	171	..	Direct negotiations between represent- atives of employers and employees.	Increase averaged 6s. 8d. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Gas Making— Stokers, Scoop- Drivers and Others.	12th Aug.	138	..	Award of Industrial Boards.	Increase averaged 3s. 6d. per week. Dif- ferential rates fixed in some occupations for Brisbane and South Brisbane.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr., 1915—*cont.*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females.		
<i>Brisbane.</i> Saddle and Harness Making— Saddlers, Machin- ists and Others.	14th Aug.	120	20	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase: Saddlers, and harness makers from 54s. to 58s. per week; female machinists from 24s to 27s. 6d. per week
<i>Brisbane.</i> Harbours and Rivers Dredge Workers.	21st Aug.	123	..	Voluntary action of the Minister for the Department.	Increase averaged 1s. 7½d. per week.
<i>Brisbane</i> Flour Milling— Millers Storemen, and Others.	23rd Aug.	80	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase: Head mil- lers, 70s. to 80s. per week; silksmen & others 48s. to 60s. per week; verage about 11s. per week
<i>Mosman.</i> Sugar Culture— Cane Cutters.	31st Aug.	150	..	Industrial Agreement after stoppage of work.	Increase of from 6d. to 2s per ton, ac- cording to acreage weight of crop.
<i>Northern Division.</i> Sawmilling— Sawyers and Others.	1st Sept.	500	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase of 1½d. per hour, equal to 6s. week.
<i>Central Division.</i> House Painting— Painters, &c.	1st Sept.	70	..	Do	Increase of 14s. per week, from 54s. to 68s. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> River and Bay Strs. Deck hands.	4th Sept.	60	..	Award of Industrial Court on Appeal.	Increase from 74s. to 84s. per fortnight.
<i>Townsville.</i> Building— Builders' Labour- ers.	6th Sept.	10	..	Industrial Agreement after stoppage of work.	Increase from 1s. 4d½. to 1s. 6d. per hour, and reduction of hours from 48 to 47 hours per week.
<i>Whole State, excluding the S.E. and Nthn. Divisions.</i> Coal Mining— Deputies, Machine Men and Others.	6th Sept.	122	..	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase: Surface labourer, 8s. 4d to 9s. 6d. per shift; others increased 1s. 6d per shift.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Sewer Construction Sewer Miners, Labourers and Others.	8th Sept.	300	..	Award of Industrial Court after stop- page of work.	Increase averaged 1s. per day.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Wholesale & Retail Shop Assiatants.	13th Sept.	3,480	970	Award of Industrial Board.	Increase averaged for males, 4s 10d.; & for females, 2s. 9d. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Bread and Pastry Baking— Bakers, Pastry- cooks & Others.	18th Sept.	160	..	Do.	General increase to all adult workers of 5s. per week.

Particulars of Changes in Rates of Wages recorded during the 3rd Qtr. 1915—*cont*

Locality, Industry and Occupations Affected.	Date from which Change took Effect.	Approximate No. of Workpeople Affected.		Method by which Change brought about.	Particulars of Change.
		Males.	Females		
<i>Brisbane.</i> Iron Moulding— Pipe, Stove and Other Moulders.	27th Sept.	162	..	Industrial Agreement pursuant to a Com- pulsory conference.	Increase : Stove moulders, 3d. per hour; general moulders, 1½d. per hour; pipe mould- ers and assistants average increase 10s. per week.
<i>Brisbane.</i> Boilermaking— Boilermakers.	27th Sept.	133	..	Industrial Agreement pursuant to a com- pulsory conference.	Increase for new work 1½d. per hour, and for old work, 2d. per hour.
South Australia. <i>Whole State.*</i> Govt. Railways— Boilermakers.	3rd April	100	..	Voluntary action of Commissioners for Railways.	Increase of 1s., from 11s. to 12s. per day.
<i>Whole State.</i> C'wealth Public Service— Letter Carriers, and Others.	1st July	161	4	Award of C'wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase averaging, 3s. 6d. per week.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i> Brickmaking— All Occupations.	3rd Sept.	150	..	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase of 6d. per day to employees making and hand- ling bricks in excess of 2½ inches in thickness.
West Australia. <i>Whole State.</i> C'wealth Public Service— Letter Carriers and Others.	1st July	167	6	Award of C'wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase averaging 2s. 9d. per day.
<i>Perth.</i> Bootmaking— Makers, Clickers, and Others.	26th Aug.	100	..	Industrial Agreement	Increase of 1½d. per hour from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3d.
Tasmania. <i>Whole State.</i> C'wealth Public Service— Letter Carriers, and Others.	1st July	64	..	Award of C'wealth Arbitration Court.	Increase averaging 3s. 1d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Bootmaking— Makers & Others.	1st Aug.	62	23	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase to makers & others, 6s. per week and to female machinists 5s. 6d. per week.
<i>Whole State.</i> Aerated Waters— Bottlers & Others.	6th Sept.	60	..	Do.	Increase to bottlers, 3s. per week; to bottle washers and boys, average 10s. per week.
<i>Whole State</i> Jam and Fruit Preserving— Boilers, Solderers, Fillers & Others.	27th Sept.	560	329	Determination of Wages Board.	Increase; Engine- Drivers, 3s.; sold- ers and aduit males, 6s.; female pourers, 3s. and; other females, 2s. 6d. per week.

* Particulars not available in time for inclusion in results of changes during second Quarter, 1915.

SECTION VII.—CURRENT RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. Current Weekly Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 30th September, 1915.—In Appendixes I. and II. particulars are given in detail regarding weekly rates of wages and hours of labour in each State for males and females, respectively, classified in industrial groups. As indicated in the note at the head of the table the hours of labour are in each case 48 per week, except where otherwise specified by the foot-notes. The particulars given relate to wages and hours in the six capital towns, with the exception of those comprised in Groups VIII. (Mining), XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), which obviously relate mainly to trades and occupations carried on outside the metropolitan areas. The wages shewn in the table are the rates paid to adult male and female workers, respectively, for a full week's work. In a few cases, however, where wages are paid on a daily or hourly basis only and where definite hours are fixed or recognised (*e.g.*, in the building trades) the corresponding weekly rates are given. If some such method were not adopted in these cases, the rates, would not be on a comparative basis owing to the difference in the hours of labour in certain of the States.

With comparatively few exceptions the rates of wages shewn in the table are the minimum rates fixed under the operations of the Arbitration Court or Wages Board Acts in the several States. In certain cases where such minimum rates have been fixed for certain trades or occupations in some, but not all, of the States, the ruling trade-union or predominant rates are given for those States for which no minimum has been fixed. These trade-union and predominant rates are readily distinguishable by the asterisk suffixed in each case.

Particulars of rates of wages and hours of labour are given in these Appendixes for 146 different industries, the number of separate trades or occupations specified being 930 in the case of males, and 92 in the case of females.

2. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in Different Industries and States, 30th September, 1915.—The particulars given in Appendixes I. and II., referred to in the preceding paragraph, furnish the necessary data for the computation of relative wages in different industries and States. In the following tables the arithmetic average of the rates of wages given in the Appendix has been computed for each industry and State, and these averages have been weighted in the manner indicated on pages 23 and 24 of Labour Report No. 2.*

(i.) *Weighted Average, Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers in each State, 30th September, 1915.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to journeymen or male adult workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also shewn. The results given in the table below must be taken subject to certain qualifications inasmuch as (a) they are based on a limited number of rates of wages, and (b) the lists of occupations to which the

* See footnote on following page.

wages refer are not by any means uniform in the several States. Any results, in order to be representative, for each State must necessarily be subject to the latter qualification, inasmuch as the industrial occupations of the people are not by any means identical in the several States. A completely satisfactory record of relative rates of wages in the several States can be obtained only by means of an industrial census. The following results are, however, based on wages in a large number of important industries, and serve to indicate with a considerable degree of precision the relative conditions in the several States.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th September, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
Number of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 56 10	s. d. 54 11	s. d. 53 8	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 63 1	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 56 0
Index-Numbers	1,016	981	959	970	1,128	943	1,000†

† Weighted average.

* The weights used in the computation of the wage index-numbers were as follows.

Wage Index-Numbers for Male Occupations, Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland ..	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia ..	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia ..	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
C'wealth ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

Wage Index-Numbers for Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures	XIII. Hotels, Restaur- ants, etc.	XIV. Shop Assist- ants Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria ..	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland ..	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia ..	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania ..	1	18	2	8	..
Commonwealth ..	61	731	118	290	307

The results shew that nominal rates of wages are highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania.

(ii.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group, 30th September, 1915.*—The following table gives similar particulars in regard to the several industrial groups and to the weighted average for all groups combined. In computing the index-numbers in weighted average is again taken as base (= 1000.)

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers for a full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th September 1915.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).		Index-Numbers
		s.	d.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	270	59	9	1,068
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	636	58	8	1,048
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	576	56	4	1,006
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . .	124	53	2	950
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	205	64	5	1,151
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	875	56	7	1,012
VII. Building	190	65	8	1,174
VIII. Mining	161	66	3	1,183
IX. Rail & Tram Services, etc.	224	59	9	1,067
X. Other Land Transport . .	70	53	2	950
XI. Shipping, etc.†	198	49	10	891
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.*	72	49	8	888
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*	114	48	6	867
XIV. Miscellaneous	233	54	3	969
All Groups	3,948	56	0	1,000†

* The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart), and (estimated at 14s. per week for Melbourne) is included where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.

† Weighted average.

‡ The value of victualling and accommodation (estimated at 45s. per month) included where supplied.

The above figures shew that the highest average wage is that paid in Group VIII. (Mining), 66s. 3d. per week, or 18.3 per cent. above the weighted average for all groups. The rates of wages range from 66s. 3d. per week down to 48s. 6d. per week, the lowest being in Group XIII. (Hotels, etc.), which is slightly over 13 per cent. below the average for all groups.

(iii.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 30th September, 1915.*—The following table shews the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to journey women or adult female workers for a full week's work in each State, and the Commonwealth. Taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000), index-numbers for each State are also

shewn. The figures given in this table are subject to the qualifications, regarding want of uniformity in the data for the several States, stated in paragraph (i.).

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th September, 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Number of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Weighted Average Weekly Rate of Wage	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 37 5	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 27 3*
Index-Numbers	1,001	988	988	882	1,374	1,029	1,000*

* Weighted average.

It will be seen that nominal rate of wage for female workers is highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (equal), and South Australia.

(iv.) *Weighted Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 30th September, 1915.*—The following table gives separate particulars regarding the nominal rate of wage of females in those industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and also shews the weighted average for all groups combined. Index-numbers based on the average nominal wage for the Commonwealth as base (= 1000) are also given :—

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage payable to Adult Female Workers for Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in Industrial Groups, 30th September, 1915.

Industrial Groups.	No. of Rates Included.	Weighted Aver. Weekly Wage (for Full Week's Work).	Index-Numbers
		s. d.	
III. Food, Drink, etc... ..	35	23 9	871
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	114	25 0	918
I., II., V., VI. Other Manufacturing	84	27 4	1,004
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	57	30 9*	1,127
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc	18	30 0	1,101
All Groups	308	27 3	1,000†

* Including the value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and (estimated at 14s. per week) for Melbourne, where supplied, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.

† Weighted average.

The results set out above shews that omitting Group XIII. (Hotels, Restaurant, and Domestic Workers), the highest average wage is that paid in Group XIV. (Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.), 30s., or 10.1 per cent. higher than the average wage for all groups. This is followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V., and VI. (Other Manufacturing), 27s. 4d., Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 25s., and Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 23s. 9d., being 0.4 per cent. above, and 8.2 and 12.9 per cent. respectively, below the weighted average wage for all groups. It should be observed that the wage specified for the highest Group (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) includes not only the wages paid in money, but also the money equivalent of board and lodging, where such is provided.

3. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wages, 30th September, 1915.—The rates of wages referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each individual State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is therefore desirable to reduce the data given in Appendixes I. and II. to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States as well as industrial groups.

(i.) *Males*.—The table on page 264 shews (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wages to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference between the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average hours per week is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States. On page 260 index-numbers are given shewing the relative average *weekly* rate of wage for each State; the corresponding index-numbers for the *hourly* rate, taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as base (= 1000) are as follows:—New South Wales, 1,004; Victoria, 981; Queensland, 972; South Australia, 978; Western Australia, 1,158; and Tasmania, 921.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rate of Wage, Payable to Journeymen or Adult Male Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th September, 1915.*

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
I. Wood, Furniture etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	60/8 48.02 1/3½	58/0 48.07 1/2½	58/0 46.24 1/3	55/8 48.00 1/2	66/1 48.00 1/4½	54/10 48.00 1/3½	59/9 47.75 1/3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	59/8 48.00 1/3	58/5 48.00 1/2½	54/9 45.65 1/2½	55/10 48.00 1/2	66/11 48.00 1/4½	55/9 48.00 1/2	58/8 47.76 1/2½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	57/3 48.63 1/2	55/8 48.87 1/1½	56/5 49.87 1/1½	54/6 49.40 1/1½	58/7 49.59 1/2½	51/2 49.39 1/0½	56/4 49.07 1/1½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	55/3 47.80 1/2	51/3 48.00 1/0½	52/3 48.00 1/1	51/2 48.00 1/0½	63/2 49.40 1/3½	49/11 48.00 1/0½	53/2 47.90 1/1½
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	66/2 46.69 1/5	64/9 45.76 1/5	59/4 45.60 1/3½	60/3 47.56 1/3½	68/5 45.73 1/6	61/9 46.92 1/4	64/5 46.23 1/4½
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	58/0 48.07 1/2½	55/7 48.18 1/1½	54/3 47.45 1/1½	54/2 48.21 1/1½	64/0 48.10 1/4	55/2 48.24 1/1½	56/7 47.57 1/2½
VII. Building	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	68/8 47.18 1/5½	64/5 45.33 1/5	61/11 44.00 1/5	62/9 47.11 1/4	68/6 47.90 1/5½	59/6 46.37 1/3½	65/8 46.27 1/5
VIII. Mining‡	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	64/9 47.76 1/4½	57/5 46.83 1/2½	68/4 46.83 1/5½	64/3 47.71 1/4½	80/9 47.54 1/8½	57/8 48.00 1/2½	66/3 47.57 1/4½
IX. Rail & Tram Services	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	61/9 49.07 1/3	58/11 48.77 1/2½	55/2 49.32 1/1½	59/6 48.50 1/2½	63/1 48.41 1/3½	53/10 49.10 1/1½	59/9 48.91 1/2½
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	53/5 55.46 0/11½	53/7 53.63 1/0	51/8 56.50 0/11	50/9 50.73 1/0	62/9 48.00 1/3½	45/1 52.78 0/10½	53/2 54.14 0/11½
XI. Shipping, etc.¶ ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	50/4	49/2	48/8	52/0	48/3	49/5	49/10
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.¶	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	50/11	48/6	47/9	48/2	52/10	52/5	49/8
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.§	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	49/11 57.52 0/10½	46/9 57.05 0/9½	47/7 59.30 0/9½	49/8 55.70 0/10½	49/10 55.60 0/10½	42/6 58.00 0/8½	48/6 57.34 0/10½
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	54/4 49.97 1/1	54/10 48.84 1/1½	51/2 49.28 1/0½	54/9 48.24 1/1½	58/0 47.03 1/2½	49/5 48.50 1/0½	54/3 49.13 1/1½
All Groups	Weekly Wage ** Working Hours †† Hourly Wage ††	56/10 49.29 1/2½	54/11 48.55 1/2	53/8 48.64 1/1½	54/3 48.49 1/2	63/1 48.11 1/4½	52/9 48.59 1/1	56/0 48.81 1/2½

* Hourly rates have been published as follows :—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report, No. 5, pp. 49-50); to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 9, pp. 72-3); and to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Report, No. 10, pp. 175-6).

† Particulars relate to the **Average Weighted** weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. ‡ Average wages and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. § Average wages quoted include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 45s. per month, but does not include value of commission on Bar Sales to Stewards. ¶ Average wages include value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) where provided. § Including value of Board and/or Lodging where supplied. In Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart the value of Board and Lodging has been valued by Awards and Determinations at 15s. per week. In Melbourne it has been determined by a Wages Board at 14s. per week. ** All industrial groups. †† Omitting groups XI. and XII.

(ii.) *Females*.—On page 262 index-numbers are given, shewing the relative average *weekly* rate of wage for each State; the corresponding index-numbers for the *hourly* rate, taking the average for the whole Commonwealth as the basis (= 1000), are as follows:—New South Wales, 994; Victoria, 1,002; Queensland, 974; South Australia, 878; Western Australia, 1,355; and Tasmania, 997.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th September, 1915.*

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.†	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Average for Six Capital Towns.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	23/10	24/9	19/3	21/0	21/3	24/9	23/9
	Working Hours	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
	Hourly Wage	0/6	0/6½	0/4½	0/5½	0/5½	0/6½	0/6
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	25/4	24/8	23/6	21/9	35/10	26/3	25/
	Working Hours	47.86	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.00	47.96
	Hourly Wage	0/6½	0/6½	0/5½	0/5½	0/9	0/6½	0/6½
I, II, V. & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	27/7	27/6	22/4	27/0	..	27/6	27/4
	Working Hours	47.43	47.90	47.43	48.00	..	48.00	47.69
	Hourly Wage	0/7	0/7	0/5½	0/6½	..	0/6½	0/7
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage‡	29/6	28/4	32/10	27/11	39/7	32/8	30/9
	Working Hours	52.08	50.77	55.17	52.44	51.80	58.00	52.40
	Hourly Wage	0/6½	0/6½	0/7½	0/6½	0/9½	0/6½	0/7
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	29/6	32/6	28/9	25/0	..	..	30/
	Working Hours	51.57	48.50	48.00	50.00	..	..	49.83
	Hourly Wage	0/6½	0/8	0/7½	0/6	..	..	0/7½
All Groups ..	Weekly Wage	27/3	26/11	26/11	24/0	37/5	28/0	27/3
	Working Hours	49.55	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.76	49.17
	Hourly Wage	0/6½	0/6½	0/6½	0/5½	0/9	0/6½	0/6½

* For details as to previous publications, vide p. 264 ante. † The particulars relate to the **Average Weighted** weekly wage, working hours and hourly wage, respectively. ‡ The value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) for Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and (estimated at 14s. per week) for Melbourne, is included where provided, in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.

4. **Relative Increase in Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage by States, 30th April, 1914 to 30th September, 1915.**—In the following table the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage is shewn for Adult Workers, Males and Females, separately in each State and the Commonwealth, from the 30th April, 1914, to the 30th September, 1915. The figures in this table therefore shew the movement in wages, due to the effect of new awards, determinations and industrial agreements in each State.

(i.) *Adult Male Workers*.—It will be seen that the weighted average nominal weekly wage for Journeymen or Adult Male Workers for the whole Commonwealth advanced during the period under review by 11d. or 1.5 per cent. Increases above the average are shewn for New South Wales and Queensland, being 1s. 1d. and 1s. respectively, or 2.0 per cent. In three of the other States the increase was below the average, being in Victoria 8d., or 1.3 per cent.; in Western Australia 11d., or 1.5 per cent.,

and Tasmania 3d., or 0.5 per cent. Practically no movement occurred in South Australia. At the 30th April, 1914, the highest rate of wage was 62s. 2d. in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. At the 30th September, 1915, the positions of the States remained unaltered, with the exception that Victoria displaced South Australia.

(ii.) *Adult Female Workers.*—The weighted average nominal weekly wage for journeywomen or adult female workers, for the whole Commonwealth, shews considerably less movement, being 1d. per week, or about 0.2 per cent. The greatest increase in any one State occurred in Tasmania, where the weighted average nominal weekly wage advanced from 25s. 10d. to 28s., equal to 8.5 per cent. This is due to substantial increases being awarded to workers in the jam and fruit preserving, bootmaking, and clothing industries. New South Wales is the only other State to shew any appreciable increase, the amount of which is 6d., or 1.9 per cent. Practically no movement occurred in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. A decrease of 5d. or 1.6 per cent., in Victoria, was brought about by the reduction, on appeal, of wages to female clerks and stenographers.

Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage Payable to Adult Male and Female Workers for a Full Week's Work in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 30th September, 1915.

Dates.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
MALES.							
30th April, 1914*	s. d. 55 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 54 4	s. d. 62 2	s. d. 52 6	s. d. 55 1
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
30th September, 1914 ..	56 2	54 7	53 4	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 6
31st December, 1914* ..	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st March, 1915*	56 3	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 7
30th June, 1915*	56 8	54 8	53 4	54 3	63 1	52 9	55 9
30th September, 1915 ..	56 10	54 11	53 8	54 3	63 1	52 9	56 0
FEMALES.							
30th April, 1914*	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 24 1	s. d. 37 4	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 27 2
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
30th September, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 4
31st December, 1914* ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st March, 1915*	26 10	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 1
30th June, 1915*	27 2	26 11	27 2	24 0	37 5	26 3	27 2
30th September, 1915 ..	27 3	26 11	26 11	24 0	37 5	28 0	27 3

* Details have been published as follows:—To 30th April, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-6; to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 256-8; to 31st March, 1915, (Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 68-71); and to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 170-6).

SECTION VIII.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARDS ACTS.

1. **General.**—In the Labour Bulletin No. 10 (page 177) a comparative statement was furnished of operations under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and State Arbitration Court and Wages Boards Acts, for each quarter from the 1st January, 1914, to the 30th June, 1915, inclusive. In the following statement corresponding particulars are given of the number of awards and determinations made and agreements filed in each State and under the Commonwealth Act during the last two quarters of the year 1914, and the first three quarters of the year 1915 :—

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed, 1st July, 1914, to 30th September, 1915.

State, etc.	1914.				1915.					
	3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
N.S. Wales	38	32	12	4	28	9	40	6	38	6
Victoria	15	16	3	..	3	..	2	..	17	..
Queensland	16	10	5	..	1	1	7	..	13	2
S. Australia .. ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..
W. Australia	3	3	2	3	1	7	4	6	2	5
Tasmania	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
Commonwealth	2	..	..	21*	1	..	2	11†	2	18
TOTAL	78	61	22	34	35	17	55	124	81	31

* Of this number, 18 agreements were made between the Federated Engine drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

† Including 108 agreements made between the Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's Association and various employers, in terms of an award of the Commonwealth Court.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of Awards and Determinations made by industrial tribunals during the second and third quarters of 1915 respectively were considerably in excess of the numbers recorded for either of the two quarters immediately preceding. These results were influenced by the relaxation of those restrictions, which owing to the drought and the war*, had been introduced in the several States.

* A brief account of the effect of the war on operations in industrial tribunals was given in Labour Bulletin No. 9 (pages 62 to 64). It is intended to publish a more detailed statement at an early date.

2. **Boards Authorised, and Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force 30th September, 1915.** (i.) *New South Wales*.—The number of industrial boards in existence in New South Wales on the 30th September, 1915, was 219, while the total number of awards of such boards and of the Industrial Court in force on that date was 258, affecting about 260,000 employees.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—During the quarter under review five new Wages Boards were authorised in Victoria, making a total number of 147 authorised at the 30th September, 1915. Of the five new boards authorised, three were confined in their operations to making determinations applicable to Provincial areas, which were previously included in the Metropolitan area as defined by the Factories and Shops Act, 1912. These three Boards representing the Baking, Butchering and Printing industries, respectively, are in addition to boards already authorised for the same industries, which have made determinations for the Metropolitan area and others for country districts outside the scope of the Provincial Boards. Of the 147 boards authorised, 141 had been constituted, and were in existence, and 132 have made 136 determinations affecting approximately 150,000 employees.

(iii.) *Queensland*.—In Queensland during the three months ended the 30th September, 1915, four Boards were dissolved and five new Industrial Boards were authorised. One board (Coopers) was dissolved in order to enlarge the area of jurisdiction from the South Eastern Division to the whole State, two others (House Painters, Brisbane, and South Eastern Division respectively) to extend the scope of the jurisdiction to all Painters and Decorators, including those engaged in painting and decorating ships and boats, but not including the painting of hulls of ships; and the fourth (Water and Sewerage) on the decision of the Full Court that the appointment of the Board was *ultra vires*. The new boards authorised were designated the Saddlery and Harness for the Northern Division, Brisbane Warehouse Salesmen, Painters and Decorators for the South Eastern Division, Brisbane Undertakers, and the Bakers' Board for the Townsville Division. By orders in Council the following were declared to be callings within the meaning and for the purposes of the Industrial Peace Act, 1912:—

- (a) All employees employed in or in connection with sewerage works, including the erection, construction, and maintenance of any such works; and
- (b) All employees of Joint Boards or Local Authorities within the meaning of "the Local Authorities Act of 1902" (other than clerical and professional employees and employees bound by an Award within the meaning of "The Industrial Peace Act of 1912").

The number of Boards in existence in Queensland at the 30th September, 1915, was 97, of which 96 had made Awards affecting about 90,000 employees. In addition to the Awards made by these boards, three others were in force, two made by the Industrial Court under Section 7 of the Industrial Peace Act, 1912, and one, House Painters, Brisbane, pending a new Award to be made by the Painters' and Decorators' Board.

(iv.) *South Australia*.—In South Australia the only operations recorded were the suspension on the 26th August of the Awards made by the two Boards for Storemen, Packers, Porters and Nightwatchmen, a new Award made by the Brickmakers' Board, and an Award by the Industrial Court for employees on the Riverton-Spalding railway construction, an industry not under a board. The total number of boards authorised in this State at the 30th September, 1915, was 56, of which 51 only had been constituted, and 47 had made awards affecting about 25,000 employees. The number of awards in force excluding the two suspended, and including nine made by the Industrial Court, was 54. Of the nine awards made by the Industrial Court, six were made in lieu of Wages Boards on the Minister for Industry reporting the inability to appoint boards as authorised, or the failure of the constituted boards to discharge the duties required under their appointment.

(v.) *Western Australia*.—In Western Australia 51 Awards of Court, affecting approximately 32,000 employees, are still unexpired, or have not been retired from in the manner prescribed by Section 83 (2) of the 1912 Act, by the parties bound thereby. Retirements (mainly by the workers' unions) from the awards are being filed. A new award for Brick-makers, and an agreement declared by the Industrial Court under Section 40 of the 1912 Act to be a common rule for Shop Assistants in and around Perth came into force during the quarter ended 30th September, 1915. It has been stated that the common rule for Shop Assistants was declared owing to the Act in force not containing any provisions for the renewal of an award of the Industrial Court.

(vi.) *Tasmania*.—In Tasmania a Wages Board for Livery Stables was authorised, constituted, and has made an award to come into force in December next. On appeal the Board constituted for the Tailoring trade was declared invalid. The total number of boards authorised in this State, at the 30th September, 1915, was 30, of which 28 had been constituted, and were in existence, and of this latter number 26 had made 29 awards affecting about 12,000 employees.

(vii.) *Commonwealth*.—The number of Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court Awards in force on the 30th September, 1915, was 17, of which four had been made in pursuance of the provisions of the Commonwealth Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of operations under the various Acts up to the end of September, 1915 :—

**Boards Authorised and Constituted, Awards, Determinations and Agreements in
Force, 30th September, 1915.**

Particulars.	C'wlth.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
1. Boards Authorised, Constituted, and in Force—								
Number of Boards authorised ...	...	237*	147	111	56	...	31	582
" " constituted ...	...	245*	142	103	51	...	29	570
" " dissolved or super- seded† ...	...	26	1	6	...	...	1	34
" " in existence ...	...	219*	141	97	51	...	28	536
2. Boards Constituted which have made Awards or Determinations—								
Number of Boards which had made or varied awards or de- terminations ...	...	194	132	96	47	...	26	495
" " which had not made any award or deter- mination ...	...	25	9	1	4	...	2	41
3. Number of Awards and Determinations in Force‡ ...	17	258	136	99§	54||	51¶	29	644
4. Scope of State Awards and Determinations—								
Number applying to the whole State ...	...	20	11	6	...	...	20	57
" " Metropolitan area only ...	...	68	...	31	52	27	1	179
" " Metropolitan and Country towns ...	...	43	111	15	...	5	8	182
" " Country areas ...	...	127	14	47	2	19	...	209
5. Number of Commonwealth Awards in Force in each State ...	...	15	16	13	14	8	12	78
6. Industrial Agreements in Force ...	308	74	...	12	16	88	...	498
7. Number of Commonwealth Agreements in Force in each State ...	...	117	184	29	33	30	30	...
8. Number of Persons working under State Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements (estimated)††	**	260,000	150,000	90,000	25,000	32,000	12,000	**

* Excluding Special Demarcation Boards. † Boards constituted and subsequently dissolved or superseded. In New South Wales 26 Boards were dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings. In Victoria one Board was superseded by three Boards. In Queensland authorisation for two Boards was subsequently rescinded, and three other Boards were superseded for the purpose of varying the jurisdiction.

‡ In addition, a determination had been made in Tasmania, but had not come into operation on the 30th September, 1915. The figures are exclusive of awards and determinations which had expired by effluxion of time, and had not been renewed on the 30th September, 1915, and, with respect to Western Australia, including awards made and expired under the Act of 1902, but which were revived by Sec. 83 (1) of the Act of 1912, and such other awards made under the Act of 1912, to which notice of retirement therefrom has not been filed in terms of Sec. 83 (2) of the Act of 1912.

§ Including two awards made by the Industrial Court under Sec. 7 of the Industrial Peace Act 1912, for an industry not under an Industrial Board, and one owing to the failure of a Board (Sawmilling, Northern Division) to complete its award.

|| Including 9 awards made by the Industrial Court, and excluding two awards which were suspended on 26th August, 1915. ¶ Including two industrial agreements, declared by the Industrial Court, under Section 40 of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, to be common rules respectively for the timber industry in the South-West Industrial Division, and Shop Assistants in and around Perth.

**Not available. †† Not including any allowance for persons, who enlisted in the Defence Forces.

The total number of Boards authorised up to the 30th September, 1915, in the five States in which the Board system is in force was 582 ; the total number constituted being 570, of which 34 had been dissolved or superseded. The number of Boards in existence at that date was accordingly 536, of which 495 had either made original awards or determinations or varied existing awards or determinations, and 41 had not made any award or determination. The difference between the number of Boards in existence and the number which had made awards or determinations, is accounted for mainly by the fact that in New South

Wales a number of Boards constituted under the Act of 1912 had not made awards, owing to existing awards made under the Act of 1908 being still in force. In the following line (Number of Awards and Determinations in force) it may be seen that the total number in force (including awards made by the Commonwealth and Western Australian Arbitration Courts) was 644. In New South Wales, the number of awards in force includes 6 awards under the Act of 1908. This leaves 252 awards in force made by 194 Boards under the new Act. In explanation of the fact that the number of awards in force in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania exceeds the number of Boards which had made such awards or determinations, it may be mentioned that several of the Boards have made separate awards for different branches of an industry, or for the same industry, operative in different districts.

As regards the territorial scope of the State awards and determinations in force at the end of September, 1915, it will be seen that 57 apply to the whole of a State, 179 to one of the metropolitan areas, 182 to metropolitan and country towns, while the remaining 209 apply to country areas only.

Of the Commonwealth awards there are three in connection with the shipping industry, two in connection with Waterside Workers, and one each affecting Postal Electricians and the Telegraph and Telephone (Construction) Linemen and Letter Carriers, which apply to each of the six States. There are three awards which apply to five States, two which apply to four States, and three to two States, and one to the Small Arms Factory, Lithgow, New South Wales.

The total number of industrial agreements in force was 498. Of this number 308 were made under section 24 and Part VI. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and include 185 made on behalf of the Federated Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association in terms of the Award of the Commonwealth Court; 29 covering various Shipping Companies, and 26 relating to Typographical Employees in Newspaper Offices. The second last line of the table shews the number of Commonwealth agreements operating in each State. The total number of awards, determinations and agreements in force under the various Acts at the end of September, 1915, was 1142, comprising 644 awards and determinations and 498 agreements.

In the subjoined table particulars are given for the whole Commonwealth of the number of boards authorised, constituted, and in existence, and of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at approximately quarterly periods from the end of the year 1913 to the 30th September, 1915, inclusive.

Particulars of Boards and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force, at 31st December, 1913, and Approximately Quarterly Periods to 30th September, 1915.

Dates.	Boards Author- ised.	Boards Con- stituted.	Boards in Ex- istence.	Boards which had made Awards or Deter- minations	Awards or Deter- minations in Force†	Industrial Agree- ments in Force.
31st Dec., 1913*	504	501	484	387||	575§	401
30th April, 1914*	525	509	492	422||	575	415
30th June, 1914	537	523	504	457||	584	429
30th Sept., 1914*	549	539	517	474	599	409
31st Dec., 1914*	553	544	522	478	576+	369‡
31st March, 1915*	560	551	526	486	589+	371‡
30th June, 1915*	568	557	532	495	638	481
30th Sept., 1915	582	570	536	495	644	498

* Details have already been published as follows :—To 31st December, 1913 (Year Book, No. 7, pp. 931-3); to 30th April, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 66-8); to 30th September, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 61-2); to 31st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 266-9); to 31st March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin, No. 9, pp. 73-8); and to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 176-180).

† Including awards made by Arbitration Courts as well as Boards and subject to the qualifications referred to on pages 270 and 271, with respect to retirements.

‡ See remarks and table on page 267.

§ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

|| Owing to a number of Awards made under the N.S.W. Industrial Disputes Act 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 had not made any awards.

SECTION IX.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—In the following table particulars are given of the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1908, and the number arriving in each year since that date :—

Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants.

Particulars.	To end of 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915. Jan. to Sept.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	660,065	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	20,805	4,532	835,956

During the six years 1909 to 1914, inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 7140 per quarter, and the average number in 1914 was 5201 per quarter. The number of assisted immigrants arriving during the third quarter of 1915 was 1158, and during the second quarter 1378, hence the number arriving during the third quarter of 1915 was 83 per cent. lower than the average for the six years 1909 to 1914, 16 per cent. below the number arriving during the first quarter of 1915, and 78 per cent. below the average number for 1914.

2. **Number of Assisted Immigrants in each State, July to Sept., 1915.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the third quarter of the year 1915 :—

Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, July to Sept., 1915.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Selected ..	36	175	108	..	2	..	321
Nominated ..	344	184	209	..	91	9	837
TOTAL	380	359	317	..	93	9	1,158

In Victoria and Tasmania there were increases of 10 and 50 per cent. respectively, while in the other States there were decreases, New South Wales shewing a decrease of 20 per cent., Queensland 31 per cent., South Australia 100 per cent., and Western Australia 6 per cent. The total number of nominated immigrants decreased 1 per cent., and that of selected 40 per cent.

3. **Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, July to Sept., 1915.**—The following table gives particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately :—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group,
July to September, 1915.**

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Industry.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Timber, Furniture, etc. . . . .	..	..	IX. Rail and Tramway Transport	2	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	11	1	X. Other Land Transport	2	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	4	5	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	1	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	1	26	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.	96*	1
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	2	1	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	243
VI. Other Manufacturing	3	7	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	43	20
VII. Building	9	..	(Adults)	46	268
VIII. Mining	2	..	Dependants—Children under 12 years	201	162
			TOTAL	424	734

* Including 16 "Dreadnought Boys" who arrived in New South Wales.

As regards males, the number of dependents was 247, or 58 per cent. of the whole, and of the balance 96, or 23 per cent. were in Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Of these agricultural immigrants, 30 (including 16 "Dreadnought Boys") arrived in New South Wales, 34 in Victoria, 27 in Queensland, and 5 in Western Australia.

Of the 734 female immigrants, 430, or 59 per cent., were dependants, and 243, or 33 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and of the latter 169, or 70 per cent., were selected, and 74, or 30 per cent., nominated. The number of females in Group XIII., who arrived in the various States during the third quarter of 1915 were : New South Wales, 43 ; Victoria, 116 ; Queensland, 76 ; and Western Australia, 8.

SECTION X.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs, particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux. In Labour Report No. 5 (pages 85-8), attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and of applications from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the results of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled, 1913, 1914, and First Three Quarters of 1915.**—The following table shews the total number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in the Commonwealth during the year 1913, each quarter of 1914, and the first three quarters of 1915.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in the Commonwealth, during the Years 1913 and 1914, and the First Three Quarters of 1915.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
1913	2,520	81,356	83,876	*321	*26,103	*26,424	35,312
1914—1st Quarter ..	2,326	22,446	24,772	*1,017	*7,776	*8,793	10,006
" 2nd	4,622	22,069	26,691	*460	*7,353	*7,813	9,161
" 3rd	6,850	26,955	33,805	*1,021	*7,754	*8,775	8,360
" 4th	8,892	29,447	38,339	*779	*6,340	*7,119	9,838
1915—1st	9,075	29,941	39,016	†370	†4,445	†4,815	11,131
2nd	9,016	27,051	36,067	†88	†3,411	†3,499	8,323
‡ 3rd	8,495	23,222	31,717	†51	†5,790	†5,841	9,526

* Exclusive of Victoria and South Australia for which States particulars are not available.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

‡ Exclusive of Western Australia for September.

3. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the third quarter of 1915.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, July to Sept., 1915.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	..	4,271	4,271	39	3,497	3,536	*3,067
Victoria	6,057	6,529	12,586	..	†	†	1,091
Queensland	654	3,636	4,290	12	2,250	2,262	*1,845
South Australia	1,248	5,927	7,175	..	†	†	*2,637
Western Australia† ..	470	2,784	3,254	..	†	†	844
Tasmania	66	75	141	..	43	43	42
COMMONWEALTH ..	8,495	23,222	31,717	51	5,790	5,841	9,526

* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. † Exclusive of September. ‡ Not available.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks on pages 85 to 88 of Labour Report No. 5.)

During the third quarter of 1915, out of every 1000 applications for positions, 300 obtained work, as against 231 for the preceding quarter.

4. **Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.**—The following table furnishes particulars for the third quarter of the current year of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, July to September, 1915.*†

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			§§ Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	¶ On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	¶ Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc.	144	353	497	1	52	53	104
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.*	765	1,321	2,086	6	44	50	298
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	14	95	109	..	40	40	40
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	..	65	65	10	16	26	10
V. Books, Printing, Binding	33	51	84	..	4	4	13
VI. Other Manufacturing	6	78	84	2	31	33	30
VII. Building	1,307	2,254	3,561	2	653	655	820
VIII. Mining	14	248	262	..	203	203	250
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	1,747	5,869	7,616	..	1,411	1,411	3,472
X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	..	88	88	..	10	10	12
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	39	50	89	..	1	1	1
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.‡	206	1,472	1,678	8	697	705	1,081
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	49	2,013	2,062	20	721	741	848
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous§	3,701	9,265	12,966	2	1,907	1,909	2,547
TOTAL	8,495 **	23,222	31,717 **	51	5,790	5,841	9,526

* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardenlag. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. ¶ Including persons in New South Wales, who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution. ¶ Exclusive of Western Australia. ** Inclusive of Western Australia. §§ Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. ¶¶ Exclusive of Western Australia for September.

In each group the number of applicants for work was greater than the number of positions vacant. Of the six groups in which the number of applicants was over 1000, the over-supply of labour is most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc.), with only 142 positions filled for every 1000 applicants for work, followed by Groups XIV. (Miscellaneous), with 196, VII. (Building), with 230, XIII. (Domestic, etc.) with 411, IX. (Rail and Tram Service), with 456 and XII. (Agriculture, etc.), with 646 positions filled for every 1000 applications for work.

5. **Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.**—Of the total number of registrations for employment, 29,757 were from males, and 1960 from females. Of the latter number 1733 were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 1174 registrations being reported in this group from New South Wales, 40 from Queensland, and 519 from Western Australia.

As regards positions filled 8739 were for male employees and 787 for females. Of the latter number, 740 were in Group XIII., 545 being reported from New South Wales, 19 from Queensland, and 176 from Western Australia.

The following table gives particulars for male and female workers separately of the number of applications for employment, and from employers and the number of positions filled :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, July to Sept.*, 1915.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			† Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males	8,495	21,262	29,757	27	5,122	5,149	8,739
Females .. .. .	..	1,960	1,960	24	668	692	787
TOTAL	8,495	33,222	31,717	51	5,790	5,841	9,526

* Exclusive of Western Australia for September.

† Exclusive of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

SECTION XI.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigations.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the third quarter of 1915 are the same as those from which similar information was furnished during preceding years. These districts are tabulated on page 84 of Labour Bulletin No. 9, and need not be recapitulated.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported during Years 1913 and 1914, and the First Three Quarters of 1915.**—The following table shews the number of accidents which occurred in each State during the year 1913, each quarter of 1914, and the first three quarters of 1915 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during the Years 1913 and 1914, and the First Three Quarters of 1915.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1913	82	24	33	5	34	7	185
	1914-1st Quarter	20	1	12	..	5	6	44
	2nd ..	15	11	3	..	8	4	41
	3rd ..	12	7	6	3	4	2	34
	4th ..	14	7	4	..	14	1	40
	1915-1st ..	10	2	5	1	10	5	33
	2nd ..	12	10	5	1	5	1	34
	3rd ..	22	6	5	2	7	2	44
No. of Accidents in- capacitating for over 14 days ..	1913	3,427	308	286	117	813	79	5,030
	1914-1st Quarter	885	83	105	27	190	20	1,310
	2nd ..	934	94	73	20	189	21	1,331
	3rd ..	899	98	84	22	163	19	1,285
	4th ..	520	92	122	15	221	16	986
	1915-1st ..	683	88	145	12	219	14	1,161
	2nd ..	665	125	144	23	260	14	1,236
	3rd ..	641	95	125	26	262	17	1,166

The average number of fatal accidents for the third quarter of 1915 is 11 per cent. above the quarterly average for 1914, and 29 per cent. higher than the number reported for the second quarter of 1915, while the number of accidents incapacitating for over 14 days for the third quarter is 5 per cent. below the quarterly average for 1914, and 6 per cent. lower than the number recorded for the second quarter of 1915.

3. Number of Accidents reported in each Industrial Group during Third Quarter, 1915.—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents classified in the various industrial groups :—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during Third Quarter, 1915.

Industrial Group	Fatal.	Incap'itated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incap'itated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	..	35	VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	3	2
II. Engineering, etc. ..	..	69	VIII. Mining ..	36	925
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	2	24	IX. Lifts ..	1	1
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	34	X. Miscellaneous ..	..	4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	..	16			
VI. Other Manufacturing	2	56			
			TOTAL	44	1,166

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, and included 82 per cent. of the fatal and 79 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents. The total number of fatal mining accidents was 36, as compared with 18 for the preceding quarter. In New South Wales there were 19 fatal mining accidents; in Victoria 3, in Queensland 5, in Western Australia 7, and in Tasmania 2. Of these accidents the same number, 18, occurred in connection with metalliferous and with coal mining. The total number of non-fatal accidents in this industry was 925, as compared with 960 for the preceding quarter, a reduction of 4 per cent., and of these 535 occurred in New South Wales, 11 in Victoria, 104 in Queensland, 258 in Western Australia, and 17 in Tasmania. Of these non-fatal accidents 494 occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, and 431 in connection with coal mining.

In other industries 8 fatal accidents occurred, 3 in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, and 2 in South Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents, apart from those in connection with mining was 241.

SECTION XII.—PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS.

1. **Introduction.**—The question as to how far the demands and propaganda of organised labour and the desirability of conserving industrial peace, on the one hand, and the preservation of the right of the liberty of the individual, on the other, require or justify the inclusion in Conciliation and Arbitration Acts of provisions authorising the Courts to grant preference in employment to members of trade-unions, has for some years been one of the most keenly contested points in the field of industrial legislation.

The main arguments adduced in support of the policy of preference to unionists may be summarised as follows :—

(i.) That since the Arbitration Acts recognise organisations of employees to constitute a unit in the industrial structure, and since the trade unions in coming under these Acts give up their right to strike,* the law should secure to them the privileges which they were formerly able to obtain by means of strikes. Compulsory arbitration, it is said, is not practically workable without the co-operation of the unions, and the principle of preference to unionists encourages the formation and growth of organisations of employees. On these grounds it has been held that preference to unionists is essential to the operation of industrial arbitration Acts.†

(ii.) It is urged that since the application of the principle of preference to unionists encourages trade-unionism, it has a beneficial effect on the prevention of strikes, for the existence of any large body of men outside the unions makes, it is said, the securing of industrial peace by a Court a matter of difficulty. It is stated that the executive of a union finds it difficult to prevent the outbreak of strikes when the union being weak cannot keep recalcitrant members in check by the threat of compulsion.

In the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales, 1913, it is stated that an answer to this argument in favour of preference is that strikes have been frequent and prolonged in the case of powerful unions, as well as in the case of weaker organisations. Some of the most serious strikes in Australia in recent years have occurred in trades and industries in which the unions were so strong that they included practically the whole of the workers. The plea that preference would be a potent influence in the prevention of strikes is ordinarily put forward by organisations which are not powerful. It is obvious that preference in law is not of much value to the strong unions which already include practically the whole of the workers within their ranks, and, in fact, it is understood that the officers of a number of these unions in Australia do not now attach importance to the power of granting legal preference.

* See Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 95-8 *re* the prohibition of strikes and lock-outs.

† See *Trolley, Draymen, etc., Union v. Master Carriers' Association*, N.S.W., Arbitration Reports, Vol. IV., 1904, p. 45; also *Taylor and Oakley v. Edwards*, 18 N.Z.L.R., 876. It is specifically stated in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1915, that one of the chief objects of the Act is "to facilitate and encourage the organisation of representative bodies of employers and employees."

(iii.) It is contended that since the officers and members of the union take all the steps and incur the expense necessary to secure an award, they have a right to receive the benefits of the award in preference to other individuals. In this connection it has been suggested that the Court or the Boards should have power to order that the taxed costs of procuring an award should be paid *per capita* by all adult male employees in the industry affected and be recoverable by the union against members and non-members alike. It is stated in the Report of the New South Wales Commission on Industrial Arbitration, already referred to, not only that this suggestion prevents no serious practical difficulties, but also that such a provision might have a useful indirect effect, inasmuch as the unions might gain an access of strength, and the community the advantage of more complete organisations of workers, without the disadvantage of any compulsion other than compulsion to pay for benefits received. A desire to avoid such payments is, of course, not necessarily the sole, or even the most important, reason for which men remain non-unionists.

Apart from the general question of the liberty of the individual—a question of outstanding importance in this connection—the main objection to the granting of preference is based on the fact that practically the whole of the unions actively support specific political doctrines and parties. If preference to unionists be granted, any person who holds political views opposed to those of the unions is likely to fail to secure employment unless he is prepared to become a member of an organisation of workers whose propaganda and political doctrines are antagonistic to his own convictions.

Authority to Courts or Boards to include in their awards provisions granting preference to unions is conferred by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1904-1915 (Section 40), and the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 (Section 24). Though provisions to this effect were contained in the Bill for the Western Australian Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, no power to grant preference was conferred by the Act, nor is any such authority granted by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, now in force in that State. In Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania Bills have recently been introduced empowering industrial tribunals to grant preference to unionists.

2. Absolute, Normal, and Effective Preference.—The various forms of preference to unionists have been defined as “absolute,” “normal,” or “effective preference.”*

(i.) *Absolute Preference.*—“Absolute preference” implies that only those persons who are members of a union specified in an award, *i.e.*, a union instrumental in bringing about an award, shall have a right to be employed by employers affected by the award. Absolute preference virtually operates as a prohibition of the employment of any persons other than members of a union. It is generally conceded by persons who support preference of this nature that provision should be made for the employment of persons who at the time of their engagement were not members of the union concerned, but who are willing to join the union

* See Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales, Sydney Government Printer, 1913, p. cxx.

within a given time limit. Power to grant absolute preference has not been conferred by any of the Conciliation and Arbitration Acts passed in Australia, but as will be seen hereinafter, absolute preference has, in fact, been granted under the New South Wales Arbitration Act, 1901. It may here be mentioned that the term "absolute preference, all things being equal," has been used in regard to the employment of persons engaged on carrying out contracts with the Commonwealth Government.

(ii.) *Normal Preference*.—"Normal preference" implies that preference shall be given to members of a union, "other things being equal," as between persons applying for employment at the same time. Power to grant this form of preference was conferred by the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1901, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1910. Normal preference is the form in which preference is alone permissible under the Acts in force.

(iii.) *Effective Preference*.—"Effective preference" may be said to lie between the extremes of absolute and normal or ordinary preference. It implies not merely that an employer seeking to engage workers is to give preference, other things being equal, to members of the union who offer their labour, but that an employer must also, except in cases of absolute emergency, give notice beforehand to the union that he is desirous of obtaining workers. Effective preference is therefore the same as normal preference coupled with a provision that an employer must give notice to the union of his requirements. This form of preference was commonly granted in New South Wales until the year 1905, when the High Court held that it was *ultra vires*.* It may be mentioned that in many trades and industries, not only in New South Wales, but also in other States in which there is no statutory provision for the granting of preference, a practice has grown up among many employers of notifying the unions of their requirements when they desire to engage workers.

3. New South Wales.—The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1901, in this State, was the first Act by which power was conferred to grant legal preference to unionists. Section 36 (b) of that Act provided that the Industrial Court may—

"Direct that as between members of an industrial union of employees and other persons offering their labour at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, other things being equal, and appoint a tribunal to finally decide in what cases an employer to whom any such direction applies may employ a person who is not a member of any such union or branch."

In the first awards under this Act considerable confusion seems to have existed both as to the powers of the Court in granting preference, and also as to the principles upon which the Court should act. In the case of the Bread-carters' Union v. Langer (New South Wales Arb. Rep., Vol. I., 1902, p. 85), Mr. Justice Cohen, who was then President of the Arbitration Court, granted absolute preference to unionists on the following terms, viz.:—

9. In considering the application for employment as a bread-carter, there shall be no discrimination against the applicant merely because he is a non-unionist or unionist.

* See, Ex parte the Master Carriers' Association, N.S.W. Industrial Arbitration Reports, Vol. IV. 1905, p. 349.

10. When members of the claimant union and non-members are employed together, there shall be no distinction between members and non-members, and both shall work in harmony and have equal pay for equal work.

11. Any non-unionist carter hereinafter entering the employ of the respondent shall join the claimant union at or before the end of one month from the date of his so entering the employment, provided the entrance fee to the union does not exceed 5s., and the weekly contribution does not exceed 6d. Whenever a non-unionist applies to the respondent for employment as a bread carter, the respondent shall inform him that the Court has made this condition a part of its award.

It will be seen that *under this order the engagement of non-unionist labour is absolutely prohibited*, while there is no obligation on the union to furnish the labour required. From a note included at the end of the report of this case, it appears that it was recognised that the Court had no power to grant absolute preference under Section 36 (b) of the Act, but that it was considered that other powers were conferred on the Court by the interpretation clause of section 2 of the Act, under which industrial matters included matters relating to . . . "the employment of any person or persons or class of persons in any industry, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons therein." It is also pointed out that in the New Zealand Arbitration Act of 1900, the definition of industrial matters included the claim of members of unions to be employed in preference to non-members, and that although the New South Wales Act of 1901 was largely based on the New Zealand Act of 1900, this part of the definition was omitted from the former. Nevertheless, in deciding the point, the President followed the decision of the New Zealand Court in the case of *Taylor and Oakley v. Edwards* (18, N.Z. L.R., p. 876).

The decision and form of order in the above case were not, however, followed in subsequent awards. In these awards preference to unionists was commonly granted, so long as the unions concerned could supply a sufficient number of competent men approved by the employers as suitable to their requirements. It was also stipulated that the employers should take steps to procure labour from the union.

As an instance of this form of preference the following clause included in an award of the Court in the case of the Undertakers' Employees Union v. the Master Undertakers' Association (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. II., 1902, p. 141) may be taken as typical.* :—

"Preference of employment shall be given to the members of the claimant union who are competent for the work they are required to perform, but non-members now in the employ of the members of the respondent union may continue in that employment till its termination. The claimant union, when its secretary is notified, shall use all reasonable means to supply competent men necessary for carrying on the business of the members of the respondent union, and such men shall be clad and comport themselves in a manner appropriate to the duties they are called upon to perform. The members of the respondent union shall at all times, having regard to the existing circumstances, use all reasonable endeavours to procure members of the claimant union, and should such last-named members not be available when required, non-unionists may be employed, in which event unionists and non-unionists shall work together in harmony and receive equal pay for equal work."

The main points to be observed in this form of preference clause are (a) that absolute preference is granted to members of the unions so long as the union is able to supply a sufficient number of approved men,

* See also *Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union v. Sydney Stevedores', etc., Association*, N.S.W. Arbitration Reports, 1902, p. 149.

(b) that there is a proviso saving the employment of non-unionists already engaged, (c) that the employees must endeavour to engage labour from among the members of the union, and (d) that non-unionists cannot be engaged so long as competent members of the union are available for employment. It appears, therefore, that since this form of preference was not subject to the proviso "other things being equal," it was not in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This omission appears to have been recognised in later cases in which some provision as to "equality" was inserted. For example, in the case of the Master Hairdressers' v. the Hairdressers' Employees' Union (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. II., 1903, p. 231), preference was awarded subject to the proviso that "there are members of the said employees union equally qualified with non-members to perform the work," and it was further stipulated that "when members of the union and non-members are employed together, there shall be no distinction between members and non-members."

Although preference was not claimed in all cases, and even when claimed was not always granted, the general effect of the preference clauses was to increase the membership of the unions. This was followed in the case of some unions by a tightening of the rules relating to the admission of new members with a view to embarrassing the free entry of workmen into these unions. This resulted in the introduction into the preference clauses of provisions as to conditions of membership. In the award of the Painters' Union (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1904, p. 194), preference was granted "if and so long as the rules of the union permit any person to join the union without ballot upon payment of an entrance fee not exceeding five shillings, and of weekly contributions not exceeding sixpence."* In the case of the Wharf Labourers' Union, N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. V., 1906, p. 225), where the union had been granted preference under an award on condition that its rules permitted persons to become members upon application and payment of subscriptions, and the union subsequently refused an application for membership contrary to its rules, the Court struck out the preference clause in the award. In many of these awards the employers were protected by not being obliged to give preference to any member of a union who had been previously discharged "through dishonesty, neglect, inefficiency or misconduct." (For example, see Furniture Trade Award, N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1904, p. 139).

Prior to the year 1905, "effective" preference had been granted in a number of awards, that is to say, preference was granted, other things being equal, and the employer desiring to engage labour was required to give a beforehand notice to the union. But in the case of the Master Carriers' Association (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1905, p. 349) the High Court, affirming the decision of Darley, C. J., and Pring, J., held that it was *ultra vires* of the Industrial Arbitration Act for the Court to impose any such obligation on employers about to engage labour. The exact words of the part of the award thus set aside were that the "secretary, whenever reasonably practicable, having regard to existing exigencies, shall be notified of the labour required."

* See also the Broomworkers' Award (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. III., 1904, p. 259), the Boot Trade Award (*ibid.*, p. 299), and the Marble and Slate Workers' Award (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1905, p. 219).

In considering the question as to whether preference should be granted or not, it was held by Mr. Justice Cohen in 1904, when President of the Industrial Arbitration Court, that where a union substantially represents the employees in an industry, the Act requires that preference should be given (Trolley, Draymen, etc., *Union v. Master Carriers' Association*, N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1904, p. 38). This principle was followed in a number of cases, and led to preference being granted to members of unions. Similarly, it was held by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905 in the case of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union v. the Master Builders' Union (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. IV., 1905, p. 394), that when the members of a union formed a minority of the whole trade preference would not be granted (see also *Firemen and Deck-Hands' Association v. Sydney Ferries Ltd.*, N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. VI., 1907, p. 111).^{*} In granting preference the Court has prescribed "conditions intended to prevent any unjust monopoly, and the compelling of men to join a political instead of a merely industrial body. . . ." Preference is "dependent on free admission of *bona fide* applicants, and in the absence of any political provisions from the rules." In the award from which these words are cited, viz., the *Amalgamated Miners' Association v. Great Cobar Ltd.* (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. VI., 1907, p. 56), the Court required a rule of the union enabling the funds to be used for political purposes to be repealed before the award of preference should become operative.

(i.) *The Industrial Disputes Act, 1908.*—In the Industrial Disputes Act, 1908, the words "other things being equal," are absent from the definition in Section 4 (d) of "industrial matters," which includes "any claim that as between members of a trade union and other persons offering labour at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, or that members of one trade union shall be employed in preference to members of another." In specifying the powers granted to Boards, Section 27 of the Act provides "that it shall not in any case be obligatory to grant any preference of the kind mentioned in sub-section (d) of the definition of 'industrial matters' in 'Section 4 of this Act, and each claim under the said sub-section shall be dealt with on its merits.'" The powers conferred on the Boards by these sections in regard to the granting of preference were of a wide and general nature, and an examination of the preference clauses included in awards under this Act discloses the fact that there was but little uniformity in the forms adopted. In some cases an order was made for preference with no qualification, as for example, in the award of the Cigar Factory Employees' Board (N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. X., 1910, p. 65), where the words of the order were: "Preference of employment shall be given to the members of the claimant union." In other awards preference was ordered subject to "other things being equal," as for example, in the Process Engravers' Award (*ibid*, p. 423), in which the words of the clause are: "Preference of employment shall be granted to members of the . . . union, other things being equal. The secretary shall inform employers when asked of the names of men seeking employment." Again in other awards a more elaborate form of order was made, and a proviso was added to the effect that preference

^{*} Under the Commonwealth Act it has been stated by Mr. Justice Higgins that the fact that a union comprises among its members practically the whole of the workers in an industry, is "rather a reason for saying that preference is unnecessary than for saying that it is essential," see p. 292 hereinafter.

was operative only so long as the union kept membership open on certain specified terms. An instance of an order in this form may be found in the Bread-Carters' Award (N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, Vol. I., p. 38), in which the words of the preference clause were as follows :—

“ So long as the rules of the claimant union provide for an entrance fee not exceeding 5s., and weekly contribution not exceeding 6d., as between members of the claimant union and other persons offering labour at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, other things being equal. Provided that in any case where a new employee, not having been a member of the claimant union at the time of his engagement, becomes a member of the said union within fourteen days after his said engagement, no question of preference shall be deemed to have arisen.”

In other orders for preference the rights of employers were expressly protected by allowing them to refuse to re-employ any unionist who had been discharged for “ inefficiency” (*e.g.*, the Bootmakers' Award, N.S.W. Arb. Rep., Vol. X., 1911, p. 346) or for “ being less fitted for the job” (*e.g.*, the Moulders' Award, *ib.*, p. 379).

(ii.) *The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912.*—Under Section 5 (c) of this Act, which came into force on the 15th April, 1912, the term “ industrial matters” includes “ the employment . . . of any person or class of persons in any industry or the right to dismiss or refuse to employ or reinstate in employment any particular persons or class of persons therein ; but not so as to give preference of employment to members of industrial unions, except in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 (i.) *g.*” In that Section it is provided that a board may make an award—

“ Declaring that preference of employment shall be given to members of any industrial union of employees over other persons offering their labour at the same time, other things being equal : Provided that where any declaration giving such preference of employment has been made in favour of an industrial union of employees, such declaration shall be cancelled by the Court of Arbitration if at any time such union, or any substantial number of its members, takes part in a strike or instigates or aids any other persons in a strike ; and if any lesser member takes part in a strike, such Court may suspend such declaration for such period as to it may seem just.”

The last clause, providing for the suspension of an award, has been carried into effect in one case only, *viz.*, on the occasion of a strike of members of the Musicians' Union in Sydney. As a result of this strike the registration of the Union and the award so far as it related to the members of the said union, were, upon application made by certain theatre proprietors, ordered by the Court to be cancelled (see N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, Vol. VII., p. 1279).

The form of order for preference embodied in a considerable number of recent awards of boards under the Act of 1912 is as follows, *viz.* :—
“ As between members of the claimant union and other persons offering their labour at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, other things being equal” (see, for example, Newcastle Steel Works Award, N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, Vol. VIII., p. 1141). This form of order omits any proviso requiring the union to keep membership open. In a number of orders, however, a proviso is inserted that the preference shall operate only if and so long as the rules of the union provide for an entrance fee and a weekly contribution not exceeding the amounts specified (see, for example, Meat Cannery Award, N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, Vol. VIII., p. 881). In other orders, again,

it is provided that "should unionists and non-unionists be employed together, they shall receive equal pay for equal work, and work together in harmony," and that "the employer shall not discriminate against unionists merely because they are such" (see Saddlers' Award, N.S.W. Industrial Gazette, Vol. VIII., p. 572).

4. **Queensland.**—No statutory provision has been made in this State for the granting of legal preference to unionists. Discrimination as between members of unions and non-members was, however, made an offence by the Wages Boards Act, 1908, Section 50 of which provided that "no employer shall dismiss any employee from his employment, and no employee shall cease to work in the service of an employer by reason merely of the fact that the employee or the employer, as the case may be, is an officer or member of an organisation or is entitled to the benefit of an agreement or award under this Act." This principle of "no discrimination" has been followed in the Industrial Peace Act, 1912, now in force. Section 34 of that Act provides that "no person shall be refused employment, or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership of any industrial association. No person who is an employer or employee shall be discriminated against or injured or interfered with in any way whatsoever on account of membership or non-membership of any industrial association." The penalty prescribed for such discrimination for breach of these provisions is (a) in the case of a person £50, and (b) in the case of an association £500.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Bill, 1915, it is proposed to give power to order preference to unionists. The Legislative Assembly has refused to accept amendments inserted in the Bill by the Legislative Council, and it is understood that the Bill will be re-introduced during the first session of Parliament in 1916.

5. **South Australia.**—The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, is the first and only Act in this State to contain any provision as to preference to unionists. Under Section 3 of that Act the interpretation of "Industrial matters" (based on the New Zealand Act of 1908), includes all or any matters relating to :—

- (i.) "Any claim of members of an association of employers to preference of service from unemployed members of an association of employees ; and
- (j.) "Any claim of members of an association of employees that members of such association shall be employed in preference to persons who are not members thereof."

Under Section 9 of the Act, the Court has jurisdiction to deal with all industrial matters, and under Section 21 (e) the Court is empowered to make any order or award including any matter or thing which it thinks necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing or settling a dispute. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that in spite of the powers thus conferred on the Court to deal with, and make an award in regard to, industrial matters, including by definition claims for preference, there is a proviso in Section 21 (e) "that the Court shall not have power to order or direct that as between members of associations of employers or employees and other persons offering or desiring service or employment at the same time, preference shall in any circumstances or manner be given to members of such association or to persons who are not members thereof."

Under Part III. of the Act of 1912, associations are empowered to enter into agreements "as to any industrial matter." A number of

agreements have been filed under this Part of the Act, and of that number three agreements contain preference clauses. In one agreement, viz., that between the Federated Masters' and Engineers' Society of Australasia and the Gem Navigation Co. Ltd., the preference clause is unqualified, the exact words being: "Preference shall at all times be given to members of the Society." In the remaining two agreements the words of the clause are: "The employer will favourably consider giving employment to members of the association applying for same."

The Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Bill, 1915, recently introduced in the House of Assembly, proposes to amend the Act of 1912 by repealing the proviso in regard to preference (see p. 286), and inserting the following provisions in Section 21 of the Principal Act, viz.:

(1) "By any such order or award the Court may declare that preference shall be given to members of any registered association over other persons offering their labour at the same time, other things being equal: Provided that, where any declaration giving such preference of employment has been made in favour of the members of an association, such declaration shall be cancelled by the Court if, at any time, such association or a substantial number of its members does any act or thing in the nature of a strike, or takes part in any strike, or incites, instigates, aids, abets, or procures any strike: and if any lesser number of the members of such association, at any time, does any act or thing in the nature of a strike, or takes part in any strike, or incites, instigates, aids, abets, or procures any strike, the Court may suspend such declaration for such period as to it seems proper."

(2) "Any such declaration as mentioned in sub-Section (1) hereof shall be construed as not applying against any person who, at any time before or after the passing of this Act, has been engaged outside the State—(a) on naval or military service with His Majesty's navy or army or under any provision of any Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, during the war in which His Majesty is at present engaged, or (b) on service in any work, in connection with the said war, of any Red Cross Society or Ambulance Association, or any other body, with similar objects."

6. **Western Australia.**—No provision exists in this State for the granting of legal preference to unionists. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902 (Section 2), empowered the Court to deal with "the claim of members of an industrial union of employers to preference of service from unemployed members of an industrial union of workers." In the Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, there was a complementary clause authorising the Court to deal with the claim of a union of employees to preference of employment over non-members of a union. This clause was, however, struck out by the Legislative Council, and the Bill was passed with the clause eliminated.

Mr. Justice Moorhead, when President of the Court, referred to this matter, when refusing an application for preference by the Kalgoorlie and Boulder No. 1 Branch of the Goldfields Amalgamated Miners' Union of Workers and others,* and expressed his opinion that it indicated a distinct desire on the part of the Legislature to withhold such a power as was given by the original sub-section.

In a later case Mr. Justice Burnside said that the Court would say very distinctly that no discrimination was to be used, "but to ask us to give greater right to one man than another is not right, and I certainly shall not listen to it. There was a clause in the original draft of the Statute by which your unionists were to have preference. Had that been retained when the Act was passed it would have helped you. It would not have been very much out of the way, because I see the New

* See Kalgoorlie, etc. Miners' Union v. Ivanhoe G. M. Corporation, and others, W.A. Reports of Proceedings before Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration, I., 1901-3 p. 49

Zealand Statute distinctly provides for the prior claim to employment by members of the union.”* In subsequent cases before the Court these rulings were upheld and followed, and claims for preference were refused. In the case of the Coastal Coachbuilders’ Union v. Master Coachbuilders, W.A. Rep. Proceedings of Ct. of Arb., Vol. V., 1906, p. 20, Chief Justice Parker refused to grant preference on the ground that a majority of the workers covered by the award were non-unionists. In this case, in discussing the effect of the decision of the High Court (see p. 281 hereinbefore), that the Court of Arbitration has no power to insert a clause in an award compelling an employer to notify the secretary of the union of the occurrence of a vacancy in his business, Parker, C. J., said : —

“ I have read some New South Wales discussions about this question, and I think the Unions’ representatives there came to the conclusion that awards giving preference to unionists were a mere sham unless a provision were inserted by which the Secretary of the workers’ union should be notified of the vacancy. If we simply say, ‘ all things being equal, the employer shall give preference to unionists,’ then, in the case of a vacancy, the employer could always arrange so that the non-union man should first apply, and the employer could then say that all things were not equal. Therefore, preference without a clause providing for notice to the secretary, so that the union man could supply a man, would, it seems to me, be almost useless. Speaking for myself, I should be glad to see all these various tradesmen belonging to the union. If I were a tradesman I should join a union, and I am under the impression that work would be performed more satisfactorily, and the interests of the employers and employees would be better served if all tradesmen were unionists.”

In the case of the Collie River District Miners’ Union v. the Collie Proprietary Coalfields, *ibid* III., 1904, p. 106, the union applied for an amendment of the award adding a clause providing “ that in the reduction of hands the last comers were to be the first to be dispensed with.” The President pointed out that the common law provided that a man might employ and discharge whom he pleases, and that there was no law of England or of any other country to say that a man shall employ certain people and dismiss only certain people.

In the case of the Nungarra Miners’ Union v. Black Range Gold Co., *ibid*, Vol. IV., 1905, p. 58, Mr. Justice Parker stated that on the whole he was rather inclined to think that the Court had power to give preference to unionists, but that when preference was claimed the union should shew that it had in some way suffered by not having preference, that the majority of the workers were unionists, and that the employer would not be prejudiced by the granting of preference. Subsequently, however, the President said that his attention had been drawn to decisions of the High Court, in New South Wales, and he was then of the opinion that the Court had not power to grant preference unless legislation expressly empowered it to do so.†

In spite of these decisions applications for preference continued to be made. In the case of the Perth Electric Tramway Employees’ Union v. Perth Tramways Ltd., *ibid* Vol. IX., 1910, p. 58, the Court refused to grant preference partly on the ground that it was no use as the company might ignore the provisions, and, if the workers tried to enforce it, it would cost more than it was worth, and partly because the legislature had given “ but limited authority.”

* See Painters’ and Paperhangers’ Union v. Metcher, *ibid*, p. 127. † See Bread Carters v. Master Bakers, *ibid*, Vol. II., 1903, p. 74, and North Coolgardie Miners’ Disputes, *ibid*, Vol. III., 1904, p. 168.

† See Coastal Carpenters’ Disputes, *ibid*, p. 144.

Although preference to unionists could not be made the subject matter of an award by the Court under the Act of 1902, preference clauses were frequently included in agreements filed under that Act. Thus in the agreement made in 1905 between the Kalgoorlie, etc., Shop Assistants' Union and Wills and others, it was agreed "that shop assistants of the age of 18 years and over shall not be employed unless they are members of the Union," Rep. Proc. Arb. Ct., IV., 1905, p. 298. Again the agreement between the Kalgoorlie, etc., Brewery Employees' Union and the City Brewery Co. and others (*ibid* X., 1911, p. 177) contained a provision that it shall be a condition of the employment that every worker employed shall become a member of the union within two weeks of the date of engagement (see also the Breadcarters Unions' Agreement, *ibid*, p. 221). The Metropolitan Horse Drivers Unions' Agreement (*ibid* X., 1912, p. 235) provided "that employers when engaging drivers will give preference to union men when the same are available."

No provision for granting preference to unionists is made by the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, which repealed the Act of 1902. Discrimination is, however, prohibited under the Act of 1912. Under the interpretation clause (Section 4), the definition of industrial matters includes "the dismissal of or refusal to employ any person or class of persons therein," while Sections 107 and 108 provide, respectively, (a) that no employer shall dismiss any worker from or injure him in his employment or alter his position to his prejudice by reason merely of the fact that the worker is a unionist, and (b) that no worker shall cease to work in the service of an employer, by reason merely that either the worker or the employer is an officer or a member of an industrial union or association. The penalty for any breach of these provisions is, in the case of an employer, £50, and in the case of a worker, £25. Clauses for bidding discrimination have been inserted in several awards,* and have also been included in industrial agreements filed† under the Act of 1912.

In one case only has a preference clause been included in an industrial agreement filed under the Act of 1912. This was an agreement filed on the 31st August, 1915, between the Bootmakers' Union and Pearse Brothers and others. The preference clause was subject to the proviso that the union should keep its membership open. The agreement was varied on the 9th November, 1915, when the preference clause was deleted, in order that the terms of the agreement might be made a common rule by order of the Court.‡

7. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904 to 1915.—In the original Act passed in 1904, the term "industrial matters," was defined to include "the employment, preferential employment, dismissal, or non-employment of any particular persons . . . being or

* For example, see Award, 14/9/14, Amalgamated Society of Engineers (Industrial Agreement made a Common Rule for the South West Division comprised within a radius of 14 miles from the General Post Office in the City of Perth); also Award No. 18/1913, 10/6/15, Superphosphates and Chemical Workers. The award in the case of the Amalgamated Timber Workers, 18/2/14, provides that "the employer shall officially recognise the applicant Union."

† For example, see agreement between the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Industrial Association of Workers of Western Australia, and Bunning Brothers Limited, 29/6/14; Millar's Timber and Trading Company Limited, 24/6/14; and the Western Australian Branch of the Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association, 12/8/14.

‡ See W.A. Government Gazette, 19th November, 1915.

not being members of any organisation, association or body." And by Section 40 (b) of the Act, it was provided that the Court "may"*—

(b) "Direct that as between members of organisations of employers or employees, and other persons offering or desiring service or employment at the same time, preference shall be given to such members, other things being equal; and (c) appoint a tribunal to finally decide in what cases an employer or employee to whom any such direction applies, may employ or be employed by a person who is not a member of any such organisation.

"Provided always that before any preference to members of organisations is directed as aforesaid the President shall, by notification published in the *Gazette*, and in such other publication, if any, as the Court directs, specifying the industry and the industrial matter in relation to which it is proposed to direct such preference, make known that all persons and organisations interested and desirous of being heard may on or before a day named appear or be represented before the Court; and the Court shall in manner prescribed hear all such persons and organisations so appearing or represented.

"And provided further that no such preference shall be directed to be given unless the application for such preference is in the opinion of the Court approved by a majority of those affected by the award who have interests in common with the applicants.

"In any case in which the Court directs that preference shall be given it may subsequently suspend or qualify the direction for such time or subject to such conditions as it thinks fit if, in the opinion of the Court, the rules of the organisation are burdensome or oppressive, or do not provide reasonable conditions for admission to or continuance in membership, or that the organisation has acted unfairly or unjustly to any of its members in the matter of preference."

The right of an organisation to obtain a declaration for preference was, however, expressly delimited by Section 55 of the Act, which provided that no union—

"Shall be entitled to any declaration of preference by the Court, when and so long as its rules or other binding decisions permit the application of its funds to political purposes or requires its members to do anything of a political character."

These provisions were repealed by an amending Act (No. 7) of 1910, and the existing provisions regarding the granting of preference are contained in Section 40 (1) a and (2) of the Act of 1904-1915. By that Section the Court is empowered to—

(a) "Direct that as between members of organizations of employers or employees and other persons (not being sons or daughters of employers) offering or desiring service or employment at the same time, preference shall, in such manner as is specified in the award or order, be given to such members, other things being equal.

(2) "Whenever, in the opinion of the Court, it is necessary, for the prevention or settlement of the industrial dispute, or for the maintenance of industrial peace, or for the welfare of society, to direct that preference shall be given to members of organisations as in paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of this section provided, the Court shall so direct."

It will be seen that whereas the power given by Section 40 (1) (a) is merely permissive, that granted by sub-section (2) is mandatory. Though a number of claims for preference have been made in cases before the Commonwealth Court, such a claim has been granted in one instance only, and then against one of the respondents only, viz., the Brisbane Tramways Ltd.

* Held by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the case of the Australian Workers' Union v. Pastoralists' Council and others (1, C.A.R., 62), that the word "may" was not imperative, but left it to the discretion of the President whether he should, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, grant preference to the members of an organisation.

In the first case, the Merchant Service Guild v. Commonwealth S.S. Owners' Association, 1906, L. C.A.R., 17, in which the question of preference was raised, the President stated that he was of opinion that, from the nature of the occupation of a ships' master and officer, and the relation between the parties, the case was not a proper one for the application of the principle of preference. In the next case, the Australian Workers' Union v. Pastoralists' Federal Council and others, 1907, L. C.A.R., 62, preference was refused on the ground that the rules of the union allowed the application of its funds to political purposes within the meaning of Section 55 of the original Act.

These are the only two cases reported in which the question of preference is referred to in awards of the Commonwealth Court prior to the passing of the amending Act of 1910. Under that Act the provisions as specified (see page 290) came into force.

In the case of the Engine-Drivers' etc., Association v. Broken Hill Proprietary, 1911, V., C.A.R., 9, the President, Mr. Justice Higgins, held that the main considerations to affect the Court in an application for preference, are:—(a) Is the order necessary or conducive to industrial peace, and (b) Will it aid the Court by encouraging unionism, or by preventing injustice to unionists? In the course of his judgment in this case the President said:—

"The claimant asks me to direct preference in my award—to direct that, as between members of the claimant organisation and other persons desiring employment, preference shall be given by the employer to the members, other things being equal.' The Act, Section 40, contemplates clearly the granting of preference in proper cases; and, as I read the Act, the subject of preference need not even have been one of the subjects in dispute. But what is a proper case? On what principle is preference to be granted or refused? The Act gives me no direct guidance, but the main considerations that appeal to my mind would be (1) Is the order necessary or conducive to industrial peace; and (2) will it aid the Court by encouraging unionism, or by preventing injustice to unionists? It must not be forgotten that one of the objects of the Act is to 'facilitate and encourage the organisation' of unions of employers and employees (Section 3); for without such organisation—at all events on the side of the employees—the arbitration system and the industrial agreements are unworkable. The Act does not allow individual employees to present to the Court their grievances; and it makes the funds of the union liable for breaches of the award. It may seem very shocking in some quarters, but it is my clear duty, in obedience to the law, to treat unionism as a desirable aid in securing industrial peace. Now, there is much force, one must confess, in the position taken by the claimant here, and by Cohen, J., in his judgment in the Trolly and Draymen's case (1905 N.S.W. Arb. Rep., pp. 44-45), that the union men have to fight for non-unionists, as well as for themselves, in the efforts to obtain better terms from the employers; and the unionists have to pay subscriptions and levies, sacrifice time and energy and (not infrequently) their employment; and that the non-unionists often assist the employer against the unionists in the struggle, and yet come in and enjoy the fruits of the unionists' exertions and sacrifices. All the union asks is that, where other things are equal, the employer should be ordered to take a unionist in preference. . . . But I am very loth to interfere with the employers' absolute discretion in choosing the employees without the employer's consent, or some very strong necessity. This absolute power of choice is one of the recommendations of the minimum wage system, from the employer's point of view—he can select the best man available when he has to pay a certain rate. This freedom of choice tends to the efficiency of the industry, bracing up the men to show their powers. Moreover, I find, in this case, at present, no disposition or wish on the part of these employers to discriminate against unionists. There is a general desire among the employers who have given evidence to be fair, and to get the best men that they can at the price. The burden of proof lies on the claimant to show that preference ought to be granted, and that burden has not yet been satisfied. But circumstances may change; further facts may disclose unfair treatment of unionists; and my refusal to grant preference on the evidence before me is without prejudice to any application which may be made for the granting of preference after the award, under Section 40, or to any application to vary the award under Section 38 (o).

In the case of the Federated Seamens' Union v. Commonwealth S.S. Owners' Association and others, 1911, V., C.A.R., 147, an application for preference was refused. It was held that a claimant ought to make out a very strong case before the Court should fetter the discretion of the employer in selecting his employees. The order should be shewn to be clearly necessary in order to secure fair conditions for the men. In discussing the claim for preference the President said :—

" I am asked under Section 40, to direct that, as between members of the claimant organisation and other persons desiring employment at the same time, preference shall be given to such members, other things being equal. There is really no evidence in support of this claim except that about 98 per cent. of the seamen are members of the organisation ; and that fact seems to be rather a reason for saying that the order is unnecessary than for saying that it is essential. It is urged that without unions there could be no industrial agreements or awards—no means of settling disputes—and this is very true. It is also urged that the unionist bears the expense and worry of arbitration and of negotiations, and that the non-unionist bears no expense, often enables the employer to beat down the unionists, and yet gets the benefit of any advance in wages that the unionists gain. And there is much truth in this also. But it does not follow that an order for preference is a fit remedy. I desire to confine my remarks to the case actually before me ; but, to my mind, a claimant ought to make out a very strong case before the Court should fetter the discretion of the employer in selecting his employees. The order should be shown to be clearly necessary in order to secure fair conditions for the men. Much depends on the meaning of 'other things being equal.' Does this refer merely to sobriety and skill ; or does it include the personal likes and dislikes of the employer (or his manager) ? If the latter, the order would seem to be useless for the protection of the unionists.

" In a provisional agreement made on the 31st December last, the employers consented to concede preference until the award should come into force. The agreement was made to avoid a stoppage of work which was imminent, and on my distinct assurance to the employers that any concession made by them for the time being would not prejudice their position on the discussion of the merits of the claim on the arbitration. I have found that the dread lest a provisional concession should be treated as an admission is often an obstacle when I try to get a temporary arrangement to tide over a crisis before arbitration ; and yet such arrangements are eminently useful to all parties, because they enable the employer to carry on the business pending the award. I hope that this dread will be no longer entertained now that it is seen that I have not adopted the clause in the provisional agreement for preference, and have considered the subject as if the agreement had not been made.

" I propose to say that the Court does not see fit to grant any order for preference to members of the organisation at this stage, but the refusal is without prejudice to any application that may hereafter be made on other materials ; and to preface the words by a statement to which the respondents consent, in pursuance of certain correspondence in February, 1909."

In the Australian Tramway Employees' Association v. Prahran Tramways' Trust and others, 1912, VI., C.A.R., 130, an undertaking was given by all the respondents in the case except the Brisbane Tramways Company, that they would not discriminate between members and non-members of the union. In the award for the Brisbane employees a preference clause was included in the following terms, viz. :—

" As between members of the claimant organisation and other persons offering or desiring, service or employment at the same time, preference shall, in the manner hereinafter specified, be given to such members, other things being equal."

" Before making the appointment, the company shall satisfy itself that the proposed appointee is a member of the association, or that there is no member of the association applying who is equally suitable for the appointment, apart from the fact of his membership."

In the course of his judgment the President said :—" If I could find any other method of protecting the members of this association from the intimidation practised, I should use that method rather than do anything tending to restrict the Company in the choice of employees ; but the law provides me with no other means."

The award of the Court in the Brisbane Tramways case was subsequently quashed by the High Court, and the order for preference has been ineffective.

In the *Federated Engine Drivers' Association v. Broken Hill Proprietary and others*, 1913, VII., C.A.R., 133, it was laid down that while Section 40 of the Act empowers the Court to order preference to members of a claimant organisation, it does not empower it to order that there shall be no discrimination against unionists. In this case the President stated that, except in the case of such respondents as gave a distinct undertaking against discrimination, he would probably order preference. In the *Australian Builders' Labourers' Federation v. Archer and others*, 1913, VII., C.A.R., 210, the principles adopted by the Court in regard to granting preference to unionists were further discussed by the President, who said :

" In accordance with my usual practice, and in the cases of such respondents as undertake to the Court that they will not discriminate against members or officials, I refuse to order preference to be given to members of the federation in the distribution of employment. Even as regards the other respondents, I make no order for preference at present ; but, of course, the fact that they do not undertake as to discrimination must weigh materially with the Court if an application should hereafter be made for preference. I take the view of Mr. Langford, and of the master builders—that, as the employer cannot employ men below a certain rate, he ought to be allowed to freely select whom to employ. But, while refusing preference, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not in the least impressed by the partisan arguments with which preference is so commonly assailed. The truth is, preference is sought for unionists in order to prevent preference of non-unionists or anti-unionists—to prevent the gradual bleeding of unionism by the feeding of non-unionism. It is a weapon of defence. For instance, some employers here hired men through the Independent Workers' Federation—a body supported chiefly by employers' money, and devised to frustrate the ordinary unions—and those who applied for work at the office of this body would not be introduced to the employer unless they ceased to be members of the ordinary unions and became members of this body. What is to be done to protect men in the exercise of their right as free men to combine for their mutual benefit, seeing that the employing class has the tremendous power of giving or withholding work ? The only remedy that the Act provides is an order for preference ; and it is doubtful whether such an order is appropriate or effective. It is, indeed, very trying for men who pay full dues to a legitimate union to work side by side with men who do not—with men who look to their own personal interests only, seeking to curry favour with the employers, getting the benefit of any general rise in wages or betterment of conditions which is secured without their aid and in the teeth of their opposition, men who are preferred (other things being equal) for vacancies and promotion. Every fair man recognises the difficulty of the position—every man who is not too much of a partisan to look sometimes at the other side of the hedge. In another case recently before me, a non-unionist told me that he acted solely on the basis of his own personal interest, without any regard for the interests of his fellow-workers. He looked for favours to himself, because he kept away from those who combined for the common good of the whole body. It is not out of consideration for such men that I refuse preference ; it is rather out of consideration for such employers as honestly take the best man available, unionist or not. I do not want them to be harassed with the doubt, when selecting men for a post, whether they can prove their appointee to be better than all the unionist applicants. I refuse preference also out of consideration for many who have not joined any union simply because they have not felt the need. In the case of country building work, for instance, it is common for men on farms, etc., when farm work is not pressing, to take a job as builders' labourer. Why should the employer be compelled to bring union labourers from the city ? After all, the direct way for unionists

to counteract unfair preference of non-unionists is for the unionists to excel—to give to the employer the best service. It is nearly always found that employers prefer a first-class man who is unionist to a second-class man who is non-unionist.

"The whole position, for which preference to unionists is a supposed specific, is one of extreme difficulty, and I cannot here deal with all the phases. But it would appear to be the corollary of freedom of choice on the part of the employer that the employee should have freedom of choice also—so long as he do not break his contract. Under the British doctrine of 'common employment,' the employee is supposed to have consented to work with the particular fellow employees whom the employer selects, and to have accepted all risks arising from their negligence; why should he not be at liberty to refuse to work, after the term of his contract, for any reason whatever? There seems to be urgent need for reconsideration, from this point of view, of the definition of 'strike,' in the Act. I may add that the employers in this case are against the suggestion that the notice of termination of service should be longer than one hour, on each side. In the meantime, until the definition of 'strike' be altered, I shall expect the members of the federation to carry out their undertaking made to this Court, that they will loyally abide by any award or agreement obtained through the Court."

In two recent awards, viz., the Federated Tanners' (18th May, 1914), and the Federated Felt Hatting Employees (7th September, 1914), it was held that there was no inter-State dispute as to preference, and the claims were accordingly refused. In the Artificial Manure Trade Workers' award (30th July, 1915) a clause is included ordering that "the employers in the employment or dismissal of their employees shall not discriminate against the members of the organisation."

Preference to unionists in the employment of casual labour engaged by the Commonwealth Government Departments was effected by administrative order issued on the 15th September, 1911. This order was withdrawn on the 11th July, 1913, but was again brought into effect on the 5th May, 1915, when it was extended to include not only "manual," but also "clerical" labour.

Preference to unionists in employment in carrying out public works contracts for the Commonwealth Government was brought about as from the 12th August, 1912, by Ministerial action, which directed that a clause should be inserted in all contracts providing for preference in the following words, viz.:—"All things being equal, absolute preference is to be given to unionists in the employment of workmen for all work carried on under this contract." This direction was revoked at a later date after the change of the Commonwealth Administration in June, 1913, and has not again been brought into operation.

Preference to unionists in the engagement of temporary employees in the Commonwealth Public Service has been effected by Regulation under the Public Service Act, 1902-11. The Regulations provide as follows:—

- (1) "In the selection of temporary assistance under Section 40 of the Act, preference shall be given, other things being equal, to the persons whose names are on the register, in the State, in which such assistance is required, and who are members of a trades union or industrial organization.
- (1a) "Subject to sub-regulation (1) the selection shall be made in the order of registration as far as possible.
- (1b) "The Permanent Head or Chief Officer shall forthwith supply the Inspector with the names of those selected, together with the rate of remuneration to be paid.
- (1c) "Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation preference for temporary employment shall be given to sailors and soldiers who have served abroad with satisfactory record in the Naval or Military Forces of the Commonwealth.

SECTION XIII.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour and industrial matters in the Commonwealth, received since the publication of the last Labour Bulletin).

A.—COMMONWEALTH.

1. **Interstate Commission. Tariff Investigation.** Appendices Nos. 214 to 220. (Melbourne, Government Printer.)
2. **The Safety Valve.** (Official Organ of the Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia), October and November, 1915. (Sydney, "The Worker" Office.)
3. **Amalgamated Society of Carpenters' and Joiners' Monthly Report,** November, 1915. (Sydney, F. W. White.)
4. **Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Monthly Report,** November, 1915. (Sydney, H. Hearne & Co.)
5. **The Australasian Typographical Journal,** October and November, 1915. (Melbourne, J. Osborne.)
6. **The Postmaster** (Official Organ of the Commonwealth Postmasters' Association), October, 1915. (Brighton, Victoria, Southern Cross Press.)

B.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **New South Wales Industrial Gazette,** October, 1915. (Sydney, Government Printer.)
2. **Electrical Trades' Journal,** October and November 1915. (Sydney, "The Worker, Office.)
3. **The Furniture Trades' Journal,** October 1915. (Sydney, Burrows' & Co.)
4. **The Baking Trades Gazette,** October and November 1915. (Sydney, A. J. Tomalin & Co.)
5. **The Railway and Tramway Record** (Official Organ of the Grand Council of Railway and Tramway Unions of New South Wales), November 1915. (Sydney, A. J. Tomalin & Co.)

C.—VICTORIA.

1. **The Railways' Union Gazette,** October and November 1915. (Melbourne, J. D. Michie.)
2. **The Timber Worker** (Official Organ of the Amalgamated Timber Worker's Union, Victorian Branch), October and November 1915. (Melbourne, H. Henkel.)

D.—TASMANIA.

1. **Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for 1914-15 on Health, Factories, Wages Board, Shops, &c.** (Hobart, Government Printer.)

SECTION XIV.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour, received from other countries since the publication of the last Labour Bulletin.)

A—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Board of Trade Labour Gazette**, September, 1915. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
2. **Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies**, Part B, Industrial and Provident Societies. Part C, Trades Unions. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
3. **Handbooks on London Trades** (i.) Laundry Work, Dyeing and Cleaning. (ii.) Gas and Electricity Supply Trades. (iii.) Clothing Trades, Part I., Girls. (iv.) Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
4. **Bulletin of the International Labour Office**, Vol. IX., Nos. 11 and 12. (Woolwich, The Pioneer Press, Limited.)

B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette**, September, 1915. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)
2. **Eighth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation for the year ending 31st March, 1915.** (Ottawa, Government Printer.)
3. **Report of the Department of Labour for the year ending 31st March, 1915.** (Ottawa, Government Printer.)

C.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. **The Labour Gazette**, September to November 1915. (Wellington, Government Printer.)
2. **Report on Cost of Living, 1891 to 1914.** (Wellington, Government Printer.)
3. **Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial, Conciliation and Arbitration Act**, Vol. XVI., Part 5, Awards Nos. 415 to 4132. (Wellington, Government Printer.)
4. **Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1915.** (Wellington, Government Printer.)

D.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. **California, Sixteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics.** (California, State Printing Office.)
2. **Massachusetts** (a) Thirtieth Quarterly Report on Unemployment. (b) Report of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, No. 12. (c) The History, Organization and Functions of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. (Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co.)
3. **Michigan, Thirty-second Report of the Department of Labour.** (Lansing, State Printers.)
4. **New York, Department of Labour, Bulletin, No. 74, Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914.** (Albany, J. B. Lyon Co.)

E.—GERMANY.

1. **International Metal Workers' Review**, Nos. 7 and 8, 1915. (Stuttgart, A. Schlicke and Co.)
2. **Bulletin of the International Union of Wood Workers**, No. 5, 1915. (Berlin, published by the Union.)

F.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics**, August, 1915. (La Hague, Gebr Belinfante.)
2. **Statistics of Wages and Hours of Labour fixed under the Accident Insurance Law in the Metal Industry in 1910.** (La Hague, Gebr Belinfante.)

G.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, April 1915. (Rome, Officina Poligrafica Italiana.)
2. **Semi-Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, Nos. 16 to 19, 1915. (Rome, Officina Poligrafica Italiana.)

H.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review.** (Journal of the Labour Department). Nos. 8 and 9, 1915. (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)
2. **Economic Journal**, Nos. 5 to 7, 1915. (Upsala and Stockholm, Almqvist and Wiksell.)

I.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics**, Nos. 4, 1915. (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)

APPENDIX I.

Minimum Rates of Wages for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 30th September, 1915.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wages are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wages by an asterisk (*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements made, but which were not invariably in force on the 30th September, 1915. It is found, however, that in those States in which Awards, Determinations or Industrial Agreements are made for a specified period, that pending further review of the rates of wages and hours of labour, those previously determined or agreed upon are usually maintained. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wages have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shewn in the form, say, 50s. to 57s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shewn in the form 54s. and 60s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes and grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD FURNITURE, SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coopering.												
Caskmakers	66	0	72	0	*67/6 & 72/		66	0	80	0	70	0*
Headers Up	70	0										
Vat Makers	74	0										
Furniture and Bedding.												
Bedding Makers	56	0	57	0	*51	4	54	0	60	0	48	0
Boults. Carver Operators	69	0*	66	0	*60	6	61	6*	75	0	63	0
Cabinetmakers	60	0	60	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
Carpet Cutters	73	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	0*
„ Layers	60	0	60	0	..	..	56	0*	..	..	57	0
„ Planners	60	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	0
Chairmakers	60	0	60	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
Drape Cutters	73	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drape Fixers .. ..	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Polishers	60	0	60	0	*56	10	56	0	66	0	57	0
Upholsterers	60	0	60	0	*56	10	56	0	66	0	57	0
Wood Carvers	60	0	60	0	*60	6	56	0	75	0	57	0
„ Machinists	60	0	62	0	*47	8	56	0	72	0	50/ to 57/	..
„ Turners	60	0	60	0	*60	6	56	0	69	0	57	0
Mattress Making (Wire).												
Finishers	52	6	55	0	*53	2	48	0	..	..	48	0
Makers	52	6	58	0	*53	2	50	0	66	0	48	0
Varnishers	52	6	55	0	*53	2	43	0	..	..	48	0
Organ Building.												
Journeymen .. ..	..	..	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overmantels and Mantelpieces												
Journeymen	52	0	60	0	..	..	56	0	..	..	..	..

*Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (4) 36 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (11) 46½ hours. (12) 47 hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (28) 56 hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours four months each in each year. (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 47½ hours. (62) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter).

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Piano Making.												
Cabinet Makers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Framemakers, Iron ..	60	0	62	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Wood ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneers ..	60	0	50/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Turners ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picture Framing.												
Compo. Workers ..	52	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters Up ..	50	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	48	0	48	0	*50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilders ..	60	0	50	0	..	..	60	0*	..	..	..	..
Joiners ..	60	0	50	0	*50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Cutters ..	60	0	50	0	*50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyers (Band or Jig) ..	52	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saw Milling & Timber Yards												
Box and Case Makers ..	60	0	56	0	54	0	51	0	..	..	46	6
Labourers ..	54	0	51	0	52	0	48	0	54	0	46	6
Machinists, Box Printing	54	0	52	0	..	..	51	6*	..	..	..	..
„ „ Boulds Carver	69	0	66	0	66	0*	..	..	..	..	66	0
„ „ Buzzer or Joinder	63	0	60	0	52	0*	51	0	57	0	54	0
„ „ General Joinder	69	0	63	0	..	..	..	..	72	0	51	0
„ „ Morticing or Boring	55	0	53	0	54	0	54	0	57	0	51	0
„ „ Moulding ..	62	0	60	0	68	0	57	0	60/ & 66/	..	53	0
„ „ „ own Grinder	68	0	65	0	..	..	61	6	..	..	63	0
„ „ Nailing ..	54	0	56	0	..	..	49	6	..	..	..	..
„ „ Planing ..	63	0	60	0	60	0	49	6	72	0	54	0
„ „ Sandpapering	56	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	54/ & 60/	..	51	0
„ „ Shaping ..	69	0	66	0	78	0	57	0	75	0	66	0
„ „ Tenoning ..	63	0	60	0	60	0*	54	0	60	0	57	0
Ordermen ..	58	0	57	0	56	0	54	0	60/ to 72/*	..	54	0
Pullers or Tailors Out ..	54	0	46/ & 51/	..	52	0	45/ & 51/	..	57	0	49	6
Saw Doctors ..	78	0	72	0	74	0	69	0	80	0	69	0
„ „ Sharpeners ..	66	0	60	0	64	0	60	0	72	0*	54	0
Sawyers, Band or Jig ..	68	0	57	0	66	0	54	0	63	0	51	0
„ „ Circular ..	54/ to 66/	..	56	0	60	0	54/ & 60/	..	60/ & 66/	..	53/ & 57/	..
„ „ Gang Frame ..	56	0	57	0	56	0	63	0	63	0	51	0
„ „ Recut Band ..	54/ to 66/	..	57	0	62	0	63	0	63	0	51	0
Stackers ..	*66	0	57	0	*45	10*	68	0	57	0	46	6
Talleymen ..	58	0	57	0	60	0	54	0	57	0	51	0
Wood Turners ..	69	0	60	0	66	0	56/ & 58/6	..	72	0*	57	0
Undertaking.												
Coachmen ..	*54	0	*50	0	..	..	17	55	0†	..	..	..
„ „ „ & 56	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffin Makers or Trimmers	60	0	56	0	..	..	64	0	..	..	..	..
Venetian Blind Making.												
Journeymen ..	60	0	..	..	*51	4	..	..	..	..	52	6

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Agricultural Implements.												
Assemblers ..	54	0	51	0	..	..	48	0	57/ & 58/6	..	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	64	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	69/ to 78/	..	..	..
Bulldozermen ..	52	6	57	0	..	..	..	..	69	0	..	..
Carpenters ..	72	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Drillers ..	52	6	51	0	..	..	48	0	57/ to 60/	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	66	0	48/ to 60/	..	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..
Fitters ..	56/ to 64/	..	54/ & 60/	..	..	..	60	0	72	0	..	..
Grinders ..	52	6	54	0	..	..	48	0	..	..	..	..
Labourers (unskilled)	52	6	48	0	..	..	45	0	54	0	..	..
Machinists, Iron ..	52/6 to 56/	..	54	0	..	..	48/ to 54/	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Wood ..	52/6 to 56/	..	57	0	..	..	48/ & 57/	..	..	..	..	..
Painters (Brush) ..	54	0	51	0	..	..	51	0	..	..	..	..
„ „ (Scroll) ..	63	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Patternmakers ..	74	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	81	0	..	..

* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 298.

† From 1st November, 1915.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table page on 298

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued*.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Agricultural Implements—<i>cont</i>												
Sheet Iron Workers ..	52	6	54	0	..		54	0	..		..
Storemen ..	52	6	45	0	..		45	0	..		..
Strikers ..	54	0	51	0	..		48	0	57/	to 60/	..	
Turners ..	64	0	60	0	..		60	0	72	0	..	
Wheelwrights ..	63	0	60	0	..		60	0	..		..
Bedstead Making.												
Blacksmiths ..	59	0	56	0	55	0	48	0	..		..
Chillfitters (Modellers) ..	67	6*	72	0	67	6	56	0*	..		..
" (Other) ..	60	0	60	0	52	6	56	0	..		..
Chippers ..	55	0	52	0	51	0	43	0	..		..
Cutters, etc. ..	55	0	54	0	51	0	48	0	..		..
Electroplaters ..	60	0	68	0	50	0*	63	0	..		..
Fitters Up ..	56	0	56	0	52	6	51	0	..		..
Foundry Hands ..	55	0	54	0*	51	0	50	0*	..		..
Frame Setters ..	58	0	58	0	57	6	54	0	..		..
Furnacemen ..	60	0	54	0	53	0	54	0*	..		..
Japanners ..	54	0	56	0	50	0	43/ & 51/		..		..
Lacquers ..	59	0	54	0	48	0*	48	0	..		..
Mounters ..	54	0	56	0	50	0	43/ & 51/		..		..
Polishers ..	57	0	54	0	48	0*	48	0	..		..
Boiler Making.												
Journeymen ..	72	0	66	0	66	0	72	0	72	0	60	0
Railway Men ..	68	0	63/ to 72/		64/6 to 70/6 *		69/ to 72/		72	0	63/ to 69/	
Brass Working.												
Coremakers ..	68/ & 72/		58	0	44	0	48	0	72/ to 84/	*	..	
Dressers ..	56	0	52	0	44	0	43	0	..		..
Finishers ..	60	0	64	0	60	6	57/ to 66/	*	72	0*	51	0
Furnace Men ..	65	0	54	6	49	6	43	0	60/ to 75/	*	42	0
Moulders ..	68/ & 72/		64	0	66	0	60	0	72/ to 84/	*	60	0
Polishers ..	60	0	57	0	..		45	0	..		..
Cycles and Motors.												
Assemblers ..	48	0	57/6 & 60/		..		..		58	6*	48	0
Cleaners ..	48	0	57	6	..		..		..		48	0
Filers ..	48	0	57	6	..		..		57	0*	48	0
Fitters ..	52	0	60	0	..		..		72	0*	60	0
Frame Builders ..	52	0	57/6 & 62/6		..		..		..		52	0
Repairers ..	52	0	57/6 & 60/		..		..		..		48	0
Turners (Cycle) ..	48	0	..		..		..		72	0*	..	
" (Motor) ..	64	0	70	0	..		..		..		60	0
Wheel Builders ..	48	0	57	6	..		..		..		52	0
Electrical Installation.												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	66	0	63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	72	0	69	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Fitters ..	74	0	66	0	69	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Linemen ..	66	0	63	0	60	0	60	0	57	0	54/ & 57/	
Mechanics ..	66	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	72	0	63	0
Patrolmen ..	..		63	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Wiremen ..	64	0*	63	0	..		51	0	60	0	57	0
" Assistant ..	..		51	0	..		..		..		51	0
Other Adults ..	..		54	0	..		48	0	..		51	0
Electrical Supply.												
Armature Winders ..	72	0	54/ & 63/		63	0	66	0	72	0	63	0
Cable Jointers ..	74	0	63	0	..		60	0	..		60	0
Carboner (arc lamp attend.) ..	54	0	54	0	57	0	48	0	..		54	0
Instrument Makers ..	70	0	63	0	69	0	60	0	..		63	0
Linemen ..	66	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	72	0*	83	0
Meter Fixers ..	..		55	6	..		51	0	57	0	54/ & 57/	
" Testers ..	..		63	0	..		..		..		51	0
Patrolmen (Night) ..	..		66	0	69	0	60	0	..		60	0
Shift Electrician ..	74	0	66	0	63/ & 76/		60	0	..		60	0
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..		60	0	54	0	..		..		63	0
Switchboard Attendants ..	60	0	54	0	..		48	0	..		51	0
Switchmen ..	..		52	6	..		54	0	..		..
Other Adults ..	..		51	0	..		48	0	..		..

* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Trades.						
Fitters	74 0	66 0	69 0	66 0	72 0	63 0
Mechanics	66 0	63 0	69 0	60 0	72 0	63 0
Wiremen	64 0*	63 0	60 0*	51 0	..	57 0
Electroplating.						
Makers Up	58 0	51 0	..	51 0*	..	..
Platers	66 0	68 0	50 0*	66 0	66 0	..
Polishers	58/ & 61/	54 0	50 0*	48 0*	..	..
Engineering.						
Blacksmiths	72 0	70 0	60 6	63/ & 69/	78 0	60 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	50 0	58 0	..	..	66 0*	..
Borers and Slotters	60 0	70 0	55 0*	60/ & 66/	66 0	60 0
Brassfinishers	70 0	64 0	60 6	60 0	72 0	51 0
Coppersmiths	72 0	70 0	60 6	69 0	78 0	60 0
Drillers (Radial) .. ..	..	58 0*	55 0*	58 0	66 0	60 0
(Other)	56 0	54 0	45 10*	52 0	60 0	60 0
Drophammer Smiths	66 0	70 0	..	..	72 0	..
Fitters	70 0	70 0	60 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Lappers and Grinders	56 0	58 0	..	66 0	..	..
Millers (Universal) .. ..	..	70 0	..	69 0	72 0	60 0
(Other)	60 0	58 0	60 6	66 0	66 0	60 0
Oliversmiths	66 0	70 0	..	..	72 0	..
Pattern Makers	74 0	76 0	66 0	69 0	81 0	60 0
Planers (Rail & Plate Edge)	60 0	58 0	..	54 0	66 0	..
(Other)	60 0	70 0	55 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Shapers	60 0	58/ & 70/	55 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Springsmiths	64 0	70 0	..	..	78 0*	..
Turners	70 0	70 0	60 6	69 0	72 0	60 0
Farrying.						
Firemen	66 0	60 0	1252 6*	60 0	66 0*	45 0*
Floormen	60 0	55 0	1247 6*	54 0	60 0*	40 0*
Shoemsmiths	66 0	60 0	1252 6*	60 0	66 0*	45 0*
Ironworkers' Assistants.						
Boilermakers (Helpers)	56 0	54 0	44 0	51 0	57/ to 60/	48 0
(Labourers)	52 6	48 0	41 3	51 0	54 0	45 0
Engineers' Labourers	52 6	52 0	39 5	51 0	54 0	45 0
Furnacemen (Assistant)	56 0	51 0	39 5	50 0	54 0*	..
General Labourers	52 6	48 0	36 8	51 0	54/ to 60/	45 0
Moulders' Labourers	52 6	48 0	39 5	48 0	54 0	42 0
Strikers	56 0	54 0	44 0	51 0	57 0	48 0
Moulding Iron.						
Coremakers (Machine)	72 0	56 0	46 9	60 0	66 0	60 0
(Other)	72 0	62/ & 68/	46 9	60 0	66 0	60 0
Dressers and Fettlers	56 0	51 0	44 0	50 0	54 0*	42 0
Furnacemen	62/ to 68/	54 0	49 6	54 0	66 0*	42 0
Moulders (Machine)	68 0	56 0	66 0	54 0	66 0	60 0
(Other)	72 0	62/ & 68/	66 0	60 0	66 0	60 0
Moulding Piano Frames	60 0	62 0*	..	..	..	..
Moulding Pipes (Bank).						
Casters and Finishers	54 0	53 0	..	66 0*	66/ to 84/	..
Coremakers	56 0	62/ & 68/	..	..	60 0	..
Footmen (4-in. and under)	60 0	56 0	60 6	60 0*	66 0	..
(5 and 6-ins.)	62 0	59 0	60 6	60 0*	72 0	60 0*
Headmen (4-in. and under)	66 0	62 0	66 0	66 0*	72 0	..
(5 and 6-ins.)	68 0	68 0	66 0	66 0*	78 0	60 0*
Pipes (Machine).						
Coremakers (Faucet)	54 0	62/ & 68/	51 4	..	..	..
(Spigo)	54 0	56/ & 59/	58 8	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	56 0	62/ & 68/	45 10	..	..	..
			& 49 6	..	..	..
			55 0	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Moulding Pipes (Vertical).												
Casters	54	0	53	0	57	9	..	..	66	0*	60	0*
Coremakers	54	0	53	0	46	9	66	0*	60/ to 66/*	..	60	0*
Corers	54	0	53	0	57	9	..	..	60/ to 66/*	..	..	..
Rammers	54	0	53	0	52	3	60	0*	60	0*	60	0*
Moulding Steel.												
Coremakers	72	0	56/ to 68/	..	55	0	60	0	72	0*	..	..
Moulders	72	0	56/ to 68/	..	66	0	54/ & 60/	..	84	0*	..	..
Moulding Stove.												
Moulders	62/ to 67/	..	62	0	55	0	60	0	66	0*	..	..
Ovenmaking.												
Blacksmiths	60	0	54	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders and Polishers	58/ & 60/	..	57	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ovenmakers	62	0	54	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheet Metal Workers.												
Canister Makers	51	0	57	0	52	0	50	0	57	6*	..	..
Japanners (Coating or Brushwork) .. ..	..	..	51	0	54	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Grainers, Liners etc.) .. ..	..	..	55	0	54	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Japanners (Ornamental) .. ..	..	..	60	0	54	0	54	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists	51/ & 56/	..	56	0	52	0	46	6	57	6	..	..
Solderers	54	0	54/ & 56/	..	54	0	50	0	57	6	48	0*
Tinsmiths	66	0	60	0	54	0	52	0	65	0	54	0*
Wireworking (Barbed Wire).												
Toolsharpenor or Machinist	54	0	51	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galvanising—												
Galvanisers	50	0	60	0	..	..	46	0*	..	..	..	..
Picklers	50	0	55	0	..	..	46	0*	..	..	..	..
„ (Assistant)	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nailmakers—												
Case Wires	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	54	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Setters Up	55	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers	60/ & 64/	..	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire Netting Workers—												
Hand-Loom Weavers	58	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	48	0	55	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..
Strikers	48	0	42	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—												
Journeymen	58	0	54	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Aerated Waters and Cordials.												
Bottlers	52	0	47/6 & 50/	..	50	0*	448	0	54	0	45	0
Bottlewashers	50	0	43	6	32	6*	448	0	51	0	49	0*
Drivers (Motor)	55	0	454	0	347	6	1755	6	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse)	2750	0	450	0	345	0	148	0	55	0	42	0
„ (Two-Horse)	2755	0	452	6	350	0	1250	0	55	0	47	0
Grooms or Stablemen	2750	0	345	0	345	0	148	0	250	0	..	..
Loaders	50	0	43	6	50	0*	448	0	51	0	45	0
Packers	50	0	43	6	50	0*	448	0	54	0	45	0
Wires	50	0	43	6	32	6*	448	0	51/ & 54/	..	45	0
Baking (Bread).												
Board Hands	50	0	76	0	60/ & 65/	..	60	0	63	0	52	6
Carters (One-Horse)	252	6	251	0	347	6	148	0	256	0	252	0
„ (Two-Horse)	252	6	251	0	352	0	1250	0	256	0	254	7
Doughmen	60	0	76	0	60/ & 65/	..	60	0	63	0	52	6
Forehands	65/ & 70/	..	84	0	70/ to 75/	..	60	0	68	0	66	0
Ovenmen	65	0	76	0	65/ & 70/	..	60	0	68	0	52	6
Singlehands	65	0	84	0	70	0	60	0	68	0	66	0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes).												
Adult Males	48	0	48	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	65	0
Bakers	62	6	58	0	55	0*	..	..	..	..	48	0
Brakesmen	55	0	51	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	55	0
Mixers	50/6 & 53/		54	0	48	0*	..	..	..	..	52	6
Oven Firemen	55	0	51	0	45	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen	60	0	51	0	42	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewing.												
Adult Males	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	56	0	49	0
Bottle Packers	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	49	0
Bottlers and Washers ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	49	0
Cellarmen	57	0	57	0	57	0	60	0	56	0	52	0
Drivers (One-Horse) ..	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	57	6	1 ¹ / ₂ 49	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	57	0	54	0	54	0	57	0	57	6	1 ¹ / ₂ 49	0
„ (Motor, under 3 tons)	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	..	..	52	0
„ (3 tons & over)	60	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	..	..	55	0
Engine Drivers	66/ & 72/		66/ & 72/		56/ to 72/		66/ & 72/		75	0*	47/6 & 60/*	
Firemen	60	0	60	0	54	0	60	0	63	0	48	0
Greasers and Trimmers	54	0	54	0	48/ & 60/		54	0	63	0*	48	0
Malt Hands	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	56	0	49	0
Stablemen and Grooms	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0	56	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 49	0
Towermen	57	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	56	0*	49	0
Butchering (Carcase).												
Carters (One Horse) ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	..	..	4 ¹ / ₂ 48	0*	2 ¹ / ₂ 48	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 42	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 50	0*	2 ¹ / ₂ 49	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 47	0
Chilling Room Hands ..	54	0	66	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 62	6	..	..	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	..	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	60	0	48	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 62	6	45	0	54	0	52	6
„ (Mutton) ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 52	6	48	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 62	6	45	0	54	0	52	6
Scalders	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 57	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 54	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	85	0	80	0	65/ & 70/		60	0	70	0	65	0
„ (Mutton) ..	†		80	0	65/ & 70/		58	0	70	0	65	0
Butchering (Retail).												
Carters (Cash Cutting) ..	..	..	1 ¹ / ₂ 57	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	..	..	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 60	0
„ (One Horse) ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 48	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 42	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	..	..	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 51	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 47	0
General Hands	1 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 57	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 58	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6
Salters	1 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 57	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 58	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 70	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6
Shopmen	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	& 65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 58	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6
Smallgoodsmen	& 65	0	..	..	& 65	0	& 65	0	& 70	0	& 60	0
„ (Assistant) ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 65	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 70	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 60	0
„ ..	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 57	0	55	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 58	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6
Butter Making.												
Buttermaker	63/ & 68/		52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream Grader	60	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cream or Milk Tester ..	55	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Milk, Drying, etc.) .. ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Pasteurizer) ..	50	6	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Separator, Weighing, etc.) ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Storemen or Packers ..	50	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheesemaking.												
Journeymen .. ..	..	..	2 ¹ / ₂ 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	2 ¹ / ₂ 45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cold Storage and Ice.												
Carters (Motor)	4 ¹ / ₂ 54	0	50	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (One Horse) ..	& 56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Two Horses) ..	4 ¹ / ₂ 49	6	2 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 47	6	1 ¹ / ₂ 48	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 54	0*	42	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	& 51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Two Horses) ..	4 ¹ / ₂ 52	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 55	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 52	6	1 ¹ / ₂ 50	0	1 ¹ / ₂ 60	0*	47	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	& 54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chamber Hands	60	0	66	0	4 ¹ / ₂ 62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullers and Stackers ..	54	0	2 ¹ / ₂ 60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rabbit Packers	52	0	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Confectionery.												
Journeyman	68	0	57	6	52	6	54	0	60	0	50	0*
Labourers	48	0	45	0	36	0	48	0	50	0	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	53	0	50	0	50/ & 55/*		50	0	60	0	..	..
„ (Other)	to 67	6*										
	50	0	45	0	42/6to48/*		45	0	50	0	..	..
Ham and Bacon Curing.												
Casing Cleaners (Foreman)	58	0	63	0	70	0	..	..	..	..	60	0
Curers (First Hand) ..	75	0	67	6	70	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
„ (Assistant)	65	0	54/ & 58/		56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters Up (First Hand)	67	6	67	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant)	60	0	60	0	57	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Ham Baggers .. ..	..	..	53	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lardmen	50	0	51/ & 62/6		60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Rollers and Trimmers ..	60	0	60	0	53	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Scalders	55	0	60	0	62	6	..	56	0	..	52	6
Shavers	55	0	60	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	52	6
Slaughtermen	65	0	67	6	70	0	..	56	0	..	55	0
„ (Assistant)	55	0	60	0	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smallgoodsmen (First Hand)	65	0	67	6	70	0	..	..	..	..	57	6
Smallgoodsmen (Assistant)	52	6	55	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Smokers (First Hand) ..	60	0	62	6	65	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant)	52	6	51	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washers (First Hand) ..	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
„ (Assistant)	52	6	51	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jam Making and Preserving.												
Adult Males	54	0	51	0	48	0*	45	0	..	..	48	0
Solderers	57	0	51	0	52	0*	48	0	..	..	51	0
Malting.												
Maltsters	56	0	60	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	49	0*
Meat Packing.												
Cappers	64	0	54	0*	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	48/ to 54/		52	0*	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	52	0	54	0	58	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jokermen	64	0	52	0	61	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquers	64	0	52	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	56	6	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers	54	0	52	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seamers	64	0	60	0*	65	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk Delivery.												
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 ^s 53	0	2 ^s 50	0	2 ^s 47	6	1 ^s 48	0	2 ^s 56	0	2 ^s 42	0*
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 ^s 52	0	2 ^s 55	0	..	..	1 ^s 50	0	..	..	2 ^s 47	0
Milling—(Condiments).												
Grinders	55	0	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixers or Blenders ..	52	6	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	48	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Dressers	60	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milling (Flour).												
Engine Drivers	60/ to 69/		60/ to 69/		56/ to 72/		60/ to 69/		66/ to 75/*		47/6 & 60/	
Firemen	54/ to 60/		54/ to 60/		54	0	54/ to 60/		..	..	..	..
Millers (Head)	70	0	70	0	80	0	70	0	68	0	65	0
„ (Shift)	63/ to 70/		63/ to 70/		62/6 to 70/		63/ to 70/		68	0*	52	6
Millwrights	66	0	66	0	..	..	66	0	..	..	..	..
Packermen	51	0	51	0	60	0	51	0	54	0	42	0
Purifiermen	52	6	52	6	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Silksmen	52	6	52	6	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Smuttermen	51	0	51	0	60	0	51	0	54	0*	..	..
Storemen (Head) ..	52/6 & 56/		52/ & 56/		62/6 & 65/		52/ & 56/		51	0	50	0
Topmen	52	6	52	6	60	0	52	6	..	..	42	0
Truckers and others ..	51	0	51	0	..	..	51	0	48	0	42	0
Wheat Carriers	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	72	0†	50	0
Milling (Oatmeal).												
Kilnmen	55	0	50	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0
Millers (Head)	65	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Computed on the hourly rate of 1s. 6d. for 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Milling (Rice).												
Dryingroom Hands ..	54	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers (Head) ..	65	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	48	0	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonedressers ..	60	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooking.												
Carters ..	² 548	0	¹ 040	0	³ 347	6	48	0	..	..	² 542	0
Packers ..	57	6	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pastrycooks ..	60	0	56	0	² 570	0	60	0	60	0	66	0
" (Assistant)	¹ 38	0	50	0	² 560	0	..	..	..	..	52	6
Poulterers.												
Bench Hands (1st Rate)	57	6	55	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (2nd Rate)	52	6	45/ & 50/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	65	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing.												
Foremen ..	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Headmen ..	..	..	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	..	38/ to 42/6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars).												
Sorting and Packing ..	†	..	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GROUP IV.—COLTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.												
Bootmakers ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	54	0	60	0	60	0
Dyeing and Cleaning.												
Clothes Cleaners ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers (Black) ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Colour) ..	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hatmaking (Straw).												
Bleachers ..	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blockers ..	¹ 55	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen ..	¹ 60	0	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners ..	¹ 55	7	56	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Order.)												
Cutters ..	75	0	60	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	70	0*
Pressers ..	60	0	55	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	60	0
Tailors ..	60	0	60	0	55	0	60	0	70	0	70	0*
Trimmers ..	65	0	52	6	50	0	51	0	..	..	..	..
Tailoring (Ready-made).												
Brushers ..	50	0	36	0	42	6	36	0	..	..	..	..
Cutters ..	65	0	60	0	57	6	60	0	70	0	..	..
Folders ..	50	0	45	0	42	6	45	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	..	..	55	0	50	0	50	0	65	0	..	..
Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	60	0	55	0	52	6	55	0	60	0	60	0
" (Trouser and Vest Hands) ..	60	0	55	0	52	6	50	0	60	0	60	0
Tailors ..	60	0	60	0	65	0	60	0	70	0	..	..
Trimmers ..	65	0	52	6	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Under Pressers (Coat Hands) ..	50	0	36	0	42	0	36	0	60	0	45	0*
Under Pressers (Trouser and Vest Hands) ..	48	0	36	0	42	0	36	0	50	0	45	0*
Textile Working (Woollen Mills).												
Carders ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	¹ 46	0*
Dyehousemen ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	¹ 40	0*
Foremen ..	65	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers (General) ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	¹ 36	0*
" (Willyhouse) ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milling Hands ..	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern Weavers ..	48	0	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—cont.												
Scourers	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁰ 36	0*
Spinners	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁰ 45	0*
Tuners	56	0	52	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁰ 55	0*
Twisters in	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁰ 46	0*
Warpers	48	0	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ⁰ 45	0*
Tiemaking.												
Cutters (Lining) ..	..	..	40	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Silk) .. .. .	..	..	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterproof Clothing.												
Cutters (Rubber Material)	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Other) .. .. .	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garment Makers ..	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Bookbinding.												
Feeders	30	0*	36	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Finishers	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	70	0*
Journeyman Bookbinders	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Marblers	65	0	64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Paper Rulers	65/ to 77/6		64	0	60	0	56	0	65	0*	60	0*
Engraving (Process).												
Engravers	756	0	655	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Etchers (Half-tone) ..	763/ & 70/		670	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ (Line)	756/ & 65/		665	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mounters	45	0	45	0	47	6*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operators	763/ & 70/		665	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers	756/ & 65/		655	0	65	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Routers	45	0	55	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithographing.												
Printers	62	6	60	0	65	0	58	0	..	..	..	..
Rotary Machinists ..	67	6	67	6	65	0	44/ to 70/*	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Polishers .. ..	..	..	45	0	42	0	45	0	..	..	..	..
Printing (Daily Newspapers).												
Compositors (Day Work)	88	0	90	0	73	4	76	0	67	6	63	0*
„ (Night Work)	104	0	100	0	73	4	80	0	80	0	70	0*
Linotype Attendants —												
Day Work .. .. .	..	..	42/ to 50/		40	0*	50	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work .. .. .	..	..	55	0	40	0*	55	0	60	0*	60	0*
„ Operators—Day Work	†	†	†	†	58	0	72	0	80	0	†	†
Night Work	†	†	†	†	84	0	†	†	90	0	†	†
Machinists (First Hand)—												
Day Work	75	0	1 ⁰ 69	0	65/ to 70/*		70	0	65	0	70	0*
Night Work	85	0	77	0	65/ to 70/*		70	0	65	0	70	0*
Publishers	57/6 & 60/		46/ to 58/8		60	0*	57	0	60	0*	60	0*
Readers—Day Work ..	80	0	85	0	65	0	76	0	75	0	63	0*
Night Work	100	0	90	6	65	0	80	0	85	0	70	0*
Readers' Assistant—												
Day Work	45	0	52	6	40	0	45	0	57	0	45	0*
Night Work	55	0	60	0	40	0	50	0	57	0	50	0*
Stereotypers (1st Class)—												
Day Work	67	6	1 ⁰ 69	0	75	0	58	0	70	0*	70	0*
Night Work	72	6	77	0	75	0	64	0	70/ to 80/*		70	0*
Stereotypers' Assistant—												
Day Work	60	0	1 ⁰ 57	6	40	0	45	0	55	0*	50	0*
Night Work	65	0	66	0	40	0	50	0	55	0*	50	0*
Printing (Jobbing Offices).												
Compositors	65	0	66	0	60	0	60	0	65	0*	63	0*
Electrotypers	70	0	66	0	60	0	60	0*	..	..	..	..
General Hands	48	0*	42	0	42	0	45	0	55	0*	..	..
Linotype Operators ..	75	0	75	3	65/ & 73/4		72	0	80/ & 90/*		†	†
Machinists	52/6 & 60/		66	0	52/ & 60/		56	0	65	0*	63	0*
Monoline Operators ..	71	3	75	3	65/ & 73/4		72	0	80/ & 90/*		†	†
Monotype Operators ..	63	9	75	3	60/ & 66/		72	0	80	0*	†	†
„ Casting Machinists	48	0*	45	6	47	6	52	0	..	..	..	..
Readers	65	0	70	0	65	0	60	0	70	0*	63	0*
Stereotypers	60	0	66	0	52/ & 60/		60	0	70	0*	70	0*
Typograph Operators ..	75	0	75	3	65/ & 73/4		72	0	65	0*	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

† Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Asphalting.												
Layers (Cold Work) ..	54	0*	57	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Hot Work) ..	54	0*	63	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mastic Boilers ..	..	..	³ 76	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potmen ..	54	0*	54	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubbers Down ..	..	..	57	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yardmen and Labourers	55	0*	50	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boatbuilding.												
Boatbuilders ..	68	0	60	0*	50	0*	..	..	84	0	..	..
Brickmaking.												
Burners ..	61	6	³ 75	0	² 863	0	³ 80	0	² 70	0	49	6
	& 63	0	..	..	& 65	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carters (One Horse) ..	² 51	0	² 49	0*	⁵ 647	6	48	0	54	0	² 42	0
" (Two Horses) ..	² 56	0	² 55	0*	⁵ 652	0	50	0	60	0	² 47	0
Clayholemen ..	62	0	54	0	52	0	51	0	60	0	48	0*
Drawers ..	64	0	65	0	52	0	54	0	†	..	49	6
Labourers ..	58	0	48	0	46	0	48	0*	56	0	48	0*
Loaders Out ..	58	0	..	..	50	0	..	..	..	..	48	0*
Loftsmen ..	54	0	48	0	48	0	48	0	52	0	48	0
Machinemen ..	60	0	¹ 859	6	¹ 956	4	52	0	58/ & 62/	..	48	0
Panmen ..	58	0	¹ 859	6	48	0	48	0*	58	0	48	0
Pit Foremen ..	70	0	73	0*	56	0	56	0*	66	0	57	0*
" Men ..	62	0	57	0	52	0	51	0	60	0	48	0
" Shooters ..	66	0	61	0	56	0	..	..	66	0	51	0
Setters ..	64	0	61	0	50/ & 52/	..	56	0	62/ & 64/	..	54	0
Truckers ..	..	..	50	0	46	0	34	0	56	0	48	0
Wheelers ..	58	0	50	0	48/ & 52/	..	48	0	60	0	48	0
Yardmen ..	58	0	48	0	46	0	48	0	56	0	48	0
Broom-making (Millet).												
Sorters (Head) ..	63	0	62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Other) ..	51/ to 55/	..	52	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnishers Ringers and Sizers per 1000	2	7	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brushmaking.												
Bass Broom Drawers ..	60	0	52	6	..	..	52	6	..	..	..	..
Finishers ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Boring) ..	60	0	60	0	..	..	60	0	..	..	..	..
" (Boults Carver) ..	63	0*	64	0	..	..	64	0	..	..	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	67	6	67	6	..	..	67	6	..	..	..	..
Pan Workers (Hair & Bass)	60	0	55	0	..	..	55	0	..	..	..	..
Candle Making.												
Acidifiers ..	50	0	53	0	53	0*	53	0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	48	0	48	0	45	0	48	0	..	..	..	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	52	6	53	0	..	..	53	0	..	..	..	..
Moulders ..	48	0	51	0	48	0	50	0	..	..	..	..
Press-room Gangers ..	50	0	50	0	47	0	51	0	..	..	..	..
Stillmen ..	50	0	53	0	50	0	53	0	..	..	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers.												
Guillotine and other Cutters	54/ & 55/*	..	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	48	0*	48	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coachmaking (Road).												
Bodymakers ..	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Labourers ..	45	0	42	0	⁶ 39	5	45	0	54	0*	45	0*
Painters ..	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
" Labourers ..	46	0	42	0	⁶ 39	5	51	0	..	..	..	..
Smiths ..	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
" Strikers ..	45	0	42	0	⁶ 35	9	45	0	60	0	..	..
Trimmers ..	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Vycemen ..	51	0	48	0	..	..	45	0	60	0*	45	0
Wheelmaking Machinists	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	64	0*
Wheelwrights ..	60	0	63	0	⁶ 51	4	60	0	63	0	60	0
Coachmaking (Axlemaking).												
Centre Turners ..	60	0	45	0	..	..	45	0	..	..	..	..
Faceplate Workers ..	60	0	54	0	..	..	54	0	..	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coachmaking (Springmaking)												
Fitters	60	0	60	0	..		60	0*	..		..
Spring Makers	60	0	60	0	..		66	0*	..		..
Fellmongering.												
Bate Hands	54	0	50	0	48	0*	..		..		..
Green Hands	52	6	48	0	48	0*	..		..		..
Labourers	52	6	45	0	48	0	..		..		..
Limepit Men	54	0	48	0	51	0	..		..		..
Machinists (Burring) ..	57	0	48	0	54	0*	..		..		..
„ (Fleshing)	57	0	48	0	51	0	..		..		..
„ (Scouring)	52	6	51	0	51	0	..		..		..
„ (Setting Out)	57	0	48	0	48	0	..		..		..
Soakholemen	57	0	48	0	51	0*	..		..		..
Sweathouse Men	54	0	51	0	51	0	..		..		..
Wool Sorters	57	0	55	0	48	0*	..		..		..
Fibrous-Plaster Working.												
Fixers' Assistants	54	0*	54	1	..		..		..		..
Other Adults	54	0*	54	0	..		..		..		..
Shop Hands .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..
Gas Making and Supply.												
Blacksmiths	72	0*	66	0	60	6*	63	0*	78	0*	66	0
Coke Trimmers	60	0	51	0	..		..		54	0*	60	0*
Engine Drivers	66	0	70/ to 80/	56/ to 72/	..		66	0*	66/ & 69/	..	69	0*
Gas Fitters	72	0	66	0	60	6	62	0	78	0	69	0*
Labourers	54	0	51	0	56	0	48	0*	54	0	49	6
Mainlayers	70/ & 78/		..		56/10 to 66/		..		72	0	..	
Metermakers	60	0	72	0	..		..		72	0	..	
Meter Testers	51	0	60	0	..		..		..		..
Service Layers	60	0	54	0	56/10, 62/		66	0*	66	0	52	6
„ (Labourers)	55	6	52	6	52/3 & 57/		48	0*	54	0	51	0
Stokers	66	0	63	0	79	4	70	0*	66/ & 73/6		61	6
Yardmen	54	0	51	0	49, 6 & 54/		48	0*	54	0	49	6
Glassfounding.												
Bottletoppers	42	0	42	0	..		..		..		..
Furnacemen	363	9	363	9	..		..		..		..
„ (Assistant)	342	0	342	0	..		..		..		..
Labourers	42	0	42	0	..		..		..		..
Lehrmen	51	0	51	0	..		..		..		..
Packers	45	0	45	0	..		..		..		..
Sorters	45	0	45	0	..		..		..		..
Glassworking and Glazing.												
Bevellers	63/ & 64/		55	0	..		56	0	..		60	0
Cementers	35/ to 48/		42	0	..		36	0	..		..
Cutters & Glaziers (Other)	62	0	50	0	..		48	0	..		..
„ (Plate)	62	0	52	6	..		56	0	..		..
Lead „ Glaziers	63	0	52	6	..		56	0	..		..
Packers	48	0*	48	0	..		48	0	..		..
Silverers (using Own Recipe)	66	0	..		..		60	0	..		..
„ (Others)	63	0	55	0	..		56	0	..		..
Horsehair Working.												
Curles .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..
Drafting Hands .. ..	..		50	0	..		..		..		..
Wet Hacklers and Others	..		45	0	..		..		..		..
Jewellery, Clock and Watch Making.												
Chainmakers	65	0	57	6	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Engravers	70	0	65	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Mounters	65	0	60	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Setters	70	0	65	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Watch and Clock Makers	170	0	170	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
„ „ Repairers	170	0	170	0	60	0*	60	0	70	0*	60	0*
Leather (Small Goods).												
Foremen .. ..	..		60	0	..		..		..		..
General Hands	57	0*	55	0	..		..		..		..
Manures (Animal).												
Fertiliser Hands	54	0	54	0	48	0	..		..		..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Manures (Artificial).												
Acid Retortmen .. ..	..	..	51/ & 54/	..	..	..	51 0	..	60 0	..	..	..
Bagging Men .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	49 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Bin Workers .. ..	..	..	51/ & 57/	..	..	..	54 0	..	57 0	..	..	..
Bone Mill Feeders .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	48 0	..	57 0	..	..	..
Chamber Burners .. ..	..	..	51 0	..	..	..	51 0	..	60 0	..	..	..
Crushers and Mixers .. ..	..	..	51 0	..	..	..	51 0	..	57 0	..	..	..
Labourers .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	48 0	..	54 0	..	..	..
Masons (Marble and Stone).												
Carvers	80 0	..	82 6	..	62 4	..	70 0	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Carborundum)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4*	..	56 0	..	78 0*	..	..	..
" (Other) .. ..	..	..	70 0	..	62 4*	..	51 0	..	78 0*	..	..	..
Masons	72 0	..	71 6	..	67 10	..	60 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
Polishers (Machine-Granite)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4	..	51 0*	..	..	..	..	..
" (Marble)	64 0	..	62 0	..	62 4	..	51 0	..	..	..	..	..
" (Other Granite)	64 0	..	60 0	..	66 0	..	51 0*	..	54/ & 60/*	..	..	..
" (Marble)	64 0	..	58 1	..	66 0	..	51 0	..	54/ & 60/*	..	..	..
Mason, Monumental Workers												
Carvers	84 4	..	77 0	..	62 4	..	70 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
Fixers	76 0	..	60 0	..	62 4	..	60 0	..	66/ to 78/*	..	66 0	..
Labourers	52 0	..	58 0	..	47 8	..	48 0	..	54 0*	..	48 0	..
Letter Cutters	71 6	..	69 8	..	62 4	..	66 0	..	78 0*	..	66 0	..
" .. ..	..	..	71 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons	69 8	..	66 0	..	62 4	..	60 0	..	66/ to 78/*	..	66 0	..
Opticians.												
Journeyman	62 0	..	62 0	..	..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making.												
Guillotine Cutters	48 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists	62 6	..	50/ & 60/	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Making.												
Beatermen	67 6	..	63 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Assistant)	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breakermen	50 0	..	51 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutters	52 6	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men	48 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists	67 6	..	63 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (Assistant)	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers	49 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen	50 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rippers	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	48 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish Making.												
Foremen .. ..	..	..	55 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millhands .. ..	..	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mixers .. ..	..	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults .. ..	..	..	42 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portmanteaux Making.												
Journeyman	60 0	..	60 0	..	58 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potteries (General).												
Burners (Head)	58 0	..	367 6	..	258 4	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	..
" (Assistant)	55 0*	..	362 6	..	253 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holloware Pressers	63 0	..	45 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	51 0	..
Labourers	52 0	..	48 0	..	46 0	..	..	..	..	..	45 0	..
Sagger Makers	55 0	..	45 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers	69 0	..	50 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	51 0	..
Throwers (1st Class)	69 0	..	54 0	..	66 0	..	..	..	..	..	54 0	..
" (2nd Class) .. ..	..	..	48 0	..	58 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turners	60 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potteries (Pipemaking).												
Burners (Head)	63 0	..	367 6	..	265 4	..	360 0*	..	..	..	54 0	..
" (Assistant) .. ..	..	..	362 6	..	258 4	..	..	..	..	..	45 0	..
Drawers	58 0*	..	48 0	..	48 0	..	54 0*	..	..	..	..	..
Junction Stickers	60 0	..	48 0	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	..
Moulders	62 0	..	54 0	..	48 0	..	..	..	..	..	49 6	..
Mould Makers	58 0	..	60 0	..	52 0	..	66 0*	..	..	..	..	..
Setters	62 0	..	52 6	..	50 0	..	..	..	..	..	48 0	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Potteries (Tile Making).						
Labourers	48 0	42 0	46 0	..	..	45 0
Moulders or Pressers ..	53 0	42 0	48 0	..	..	..
Setters (Head)	59 0	51 0	50 0	..	..	..
„ (Other)	53 0	48 0	46 0	..	..	..
Quarrying.						
Borers (Hand or Machine)	60 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0	..	..	..	57 0
„ (Assistant)	54 0	1 ⁵⁴ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Dressers	64 0	1 ⁶⁶ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Facemen	60 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Gutters	⁶⁷⁸ 10	..	..	..	..	54 0
Hammermen	60 0	1 ⁶⁹ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Labourers or Strippers ..	54 0	1 ⁵¹ 0	..	..	..	50 0
Loaders, Pluggers or Trucks .. ..	..	1 ⁵⁴ 0	..	..	..	50 0
Machine Feeders	58/ & 66/	1 ⁵⁴ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Quarrymen	⁶⁷³ 4	..	..	..	66 0*	⁶⁶⁶ 0
Spallars	58 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0	..	..	..	54 0
Rope Making.						
Clothes Line Lappers ..	48 0	42 0	42 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader	54 0	48 0	42 0	..	..	..
Foremen (Head)	66/ & 69/	60 0	60 0	..	..	..
„ (Jenny)	54 0	55 0	48 0	..	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Down	48 0	42 0	42 0	..	..	..
Oilers	52 6	48 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	54 0	42 0	42 0	..	..	..
Reelers (Hand)	49 6	42 0	42 0	..	..	..
„ (Steam)	51 0	50 0	..	..	..	..
Rubber Working.						
Calender Hands	65 0	68 3	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	55 0	58 0	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers	51 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	52 0	54 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters	54 0	56 9	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	52 0	54 6	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands	58 0	61 0	..	..	..	..
Moulders (Other)	54 0	57 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	48 0	51 0	..	..	..	..
Press Hands	54 0	56 9	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing and other Makers	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters	52 0	54 6	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
„ Joiners	50 0	52 6	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders	55 0	57 9	..	..	..	..
Vulcanisers	50 0	52 6	..	..	..	..
Wrappers	50 0	52 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harnessmaking.						
Collarmakers	57/ & 60/	54 0	58 0	54 0	55 0	54 0*
Harnessmakers	57/ & 60/	54 0	58 0	54 0	50 0	54 0*
Machinists	57/ & 60/	54 0	58 0	54 0	50 0	54 0*
Saddlers	57/ & 60/	54 0	58 0	54 0	50 0	54 0*
Sail Making.						
Sailmakers	68 0	55 0*	⁵⁵⁷ 0*	..	..	..
Ship Workers.						
Carpenters and Joiners ..	72 0	⁶⁶⁶ 0*	⁶⁶⁶ 0	72/ to 84/*	..	66 0*
Dockers	60/ & 68/	60 0*	^{555/ & 60/6}	..	..	..
Painters	72/ & 80/	⁶⁶⁰ 6*	^{555/ & 60/6}	52 0	..	..
Shipwrights (New Work)	72 0	⁶⁷² 0*	⁶⁶⁹ 8	72/ to 84/*	78 0	66 0*
„ (Old Work)	76 0	⁶⁷⁶ 0*	⁶⁷³ 4	72/ to 84/*	84 0	66 0*
Soap Making.						
Foremen	55 0	57 6	60 0*	57 6	..	..
General Hands	48 0	48 0	42 0*	48 0	..	..
Mixers	48 0	51 0	..	48 0	..	..
Soap Makers	60 0	65 0	60 0*	62 6	..	..
„ (Assistant)	50 0	57 6	55 0*	48 0*	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURES—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tallow Making.												
Tallowmen	59	0	60	0*	52	6	48/ to 53/*		54	0	52	6
Tanning and Currying.†												
Beamsmen	60	0	60	0	60	0	49	0	60	0	49/ to 63/*	
Curriers	65	0	65	0	65	0	52	0	65	0	55/ to 57/*	
Fancy Leather Finishers	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	55	0	..	
Japanners or Enamellers	55	0	55	0	..		..		55	0	..	
Jiggers and Grainers												
(Bookbinding Leather)	58	0	58	0	..		45	0	58	0	58	0*
Labourers	51	0	51	0	51	0	45	0	51	0	..	
Limemen and Yardmen	52	0	52	0	52	0	45	0	52	0	..	
Machinists (Fleshing) ..	60	0	60	0	60	0	49	0	60	0	60	0*
" (Scouring)	55	0	..		55	0	..		..		..
" (Scudding)	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	55	0	56	0*
" (Shaving)	58	0	58	0	58	0	45	0	58	0	57/ to 60/*	
" (Splitting)	65	0	65	0	65	0	52	0	65	0	60	0*
" (Unhairing)	55	0	55	0	55	0	49	0	55	0	54	0*
" (Whitening)	58	0	58	0	..		52	0	65	0	58	0*
" (Other)	53	0	53	0	53	0	..		52	0	..	
Rollers and Strikers ..	57	0	57	0	57	0	45	0	57	0	56/ to 58/*	
Tablemen	55	0	55	0	55	0	45	0	55	0	54	0*
Tent and Tarpaulin Making.												
Cutters (1st Hand) ..	60	0	70	0*	60	0*	60	0*	..		70	0*
" (2nd Hand)	50	0	55	0*	50	0*	..		..		47	6*
Dressers	54	0	48	0*	..		..		..		..
Machinists	52	6	48	0*	49	6*	..		..		..
Sewers (Hand)	60	0	55	0*	49	6*	60	0*	57	0	..	
Tent Makers	60	0	55	0*	49	6*	60	0*	..		..
Wickerworking.												
Bamboo or Wickerworkers	63	0	57	6	53	2	55	0	60	0	52	6
Basket Makers & Repairers	66	0	56	0	55	0*	55	0	..		..
Upholsterers	64	0*	56	0	55	0*	50	0	..		..

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Bricklaying.												
Bricklayers (Surface) ..	78	0	71	6	71	6	66	0*	84	0*	72	0
" (Sewer and Tunnel)	84	0	77	0	77	0	66	0*	84	0*	78	0
Carpentering.												
Carpenters	72	0	69	8	66	0	70	0	72	0	66	0
Joinery.												
Machinists (1st Class) ..	63	0	63	0	66	0	57	0	..		54	0
" (2nd Class)	60	0	60	0	60	6	51	0	..		51	0
" (3rd Class)	54	0	53	0	53	2	49	6	..		48	0
Labouring (Builders).‡												
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	62	0	64	0	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Carpenters' Labourers ..	54	0	52	0	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Concrete Workers	58	0	58	0	55	0	60	0	60	0*	56	10
Earth Excavators	54	0	52	0	55	0	54	0	54	0*	56	10
Gear Workers	62	0	64	0	55	0	66	0	72	0*	56	10
Masons' Labourers	62	0	64	0	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Plasterers' Labourers ..	58	0	64	0	55	0	60	0	54/ to 60/*		56	10
Scaffold Hands	62	0	64	0	55	0	66	0	72	0*	56	10
Lathing and Ceiling.												
Lathers	78	0*	66	0	64	2*	72	0*	78	0*	68	0*
Metal Coilers	60	0	84	0	..		..		..		48	0*
Masons.												
Masons	69/8to73/4		71	6	67	10	60	0	78	0*	66	0
Painting (House) and Glazing.												
Glaziers	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Painters	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Paperhangers	68	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	66	0	54	0
Signwriters	76	0	60	6	62	4	60	0	72	0	60	0

* Ruling or predominate rates, see note at top of page 298.

† In Melbourne, the current Wages Board Determination provides for *night shifts* at time and a quarter rates for each occupation.

‡ The rates of wages quoted for Builders' Labourers for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide are those payable under State Determinations or Awards. The rates quoted for Perth are the ruling or predominant rates, while those for Brisbane and Hobart are the rates fixed by the Award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which also awarded the following:—Sydney and Adelaide 60s. 6d., and Melbourne 56s. 10d., per week of 44 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Plastering.						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	78 0	60 6	71 6			
Plasterers (Surface) ..	78 0	69 8	71 6	72 0	78 0	68 0
„ (Sewer or Tunnel)	84 0	78 10 4	..	..	..	..
Plumbing and Gasfitting.						
Galvanised Iron Workers	72 0	66 0	60 6	62 0	78 0	60 0*
Gasfitters	72 0	66 0	60 6	62 0	78 0	60 0*
Plumbers	72 0	66 0	60 6	68 0	78 0	60 0*
Roofing.						
Shinglers	78 0	71 6	..			
Slaters	78 0	71 6	..	72 0*	72 0*	66 0*
Tilers	78 0	71 6	..	72 0*	72 0*	66 0*
Tile Laying.						
Tile Layers	72 0	84 0*	66 0*	..	..	..
Tuckpointing.						
Tuckpointers	72 0	64 2	66 0*	72 0*	72 0*	..
Water Supply and Sewerage						
Carpenters	72 0	69 8*	..	..	72 0	..
Concretors	63 0	60 0*	60/ & 63/	..	60 0	..
Labourers	58 6	48/ to 57/*	54 0	..	54 0	..
Miners (Sewer)	68/ & 81/	57 0*	75 0	..	63 0	..
Pipejoiners and Setters	60/ & 66/	57/ to 66/*	..	..	63/ & 72/	..
Timbermen	66/ & 72/	57 0	66/ & 69/	..	63 0	..
Toolsharpeners	66 0	57 0	63 0	..	63 0	..

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal Mining.						
Blacksmiths	56/6 & 60/	60 0	68 3	..	..	60 0*
Bracemen	60 0	50 0	54/ & 60/	..	..	48/ to 54/*
Carpenters	56/6 to 72/	60 0	58 9	..	..	54/ to 60/*
			& 62 6			
Deputies	72/ to 87/	75 0*	69/ & 75/	..	..	57/ to 60/*
Engine Drivers (Winding and Loco.)	66/ to 80/	66/ to 75/	66 0	..	..	66/ to 78/
Do. (Other)	60/ to 75/	60/ to 69/	60 0	..	75 6	60/ to 75/
Labourers (Surface) ..	48/ to 57/	45 0	48/ & 57/	..	..	42/ to 48/*
„ (Underground)	51/ to 57/	49 0	51/ & 60/	..	60 6	..
Miners (Machine)	69/ to 78/	63 0	63/ to 72/	..	92 6	..
„ (Manual) Dry Work	†	60 0	60 0*	Not Mined.	87 6	60 0*
„ Wet Work	†	65 0	69/ to 78/	..	..	..
Platmen or Banksmen	54/ to 60/	60 0	54/ & 63/	..	68 6*	45 0*
Shaftsinkers (Dry Work)	66 0	66/ & 72/	69/ & 76/6	..	..	..
„ (Wet Work)	72 0	66 0	75/ to 82/6	..	..	..
Shiftmen (Dry Work) ..	51/ to 74/	61 0	63/ to 72/	..	83 6	57/ to 60/*
„ (Wet Work)	57/ to 80/	67 0	69/ to 78/	..	..	..
Shotfirs	57/ to 67/6*	..	..	..	83 6	..
Shovellers	51/ to 63/	48 0	..	..	72 6	..
Skiprepairers	58 0	51 0	..	..	..	48/ to 51/*
Strikers	54 0	45 0	..	..	..	48 0*
Timbermen	68/3 to 74/	60 0	..	..	83 6	..
Weighmen	60/ to 78/	50 0	..	..	..	..
Wheelers	52/6 to 60/	50/ & 55/	52/6, 61/6	..	71/6 & 78/6	45 0*

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP VIII.—MINING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gold and Other Mining (Except Coal).						
Battery Feeders ..	54/ to 60/	32/ to 40/	42/ to 60/	57/ ..	¹²⁶⁵ /to 77/	42/ to 54/
Bracemen ..	57/ to 63/	42/ to 50/	60/ to 78/	¹²⁷⁰ /to 78/	¹²⁷⁰ /to 78/	48/ to 60/
Engine Drivers (Stationery)	60/ to 75/	60/ to 69/	66/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	85 0	60/ to 75/
(Winding & Loco.)	72/ to 84/	66/ to 75/	80/ to 93/	78/ to 84/	89 0	66/ & 78/
Firemen ..	54/ to 72/	51/ to 69/	54/ to 75/	60/ to 69/	72 0	54/ to 60/
Labourers ..	55 0	42/ to 50/	54/ to 66/	52 0	¹²⁶⁵ /to 70/	48/ to 60/
Miners (Dry Work) ..	60/ to 66/	48/ to 54/	60/ to 78/	57/ to 60/	¹²⁷⁴ /to 90/	50/ to 66/
(Machine) ..	60/ to 66/	52/ to 66/	66/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	¹²⁸⁰ / & 96/	50/ to 66/
(Wet Work) ..	66/ to 69/	55/ & 60/	70/ to 87/	60/ to 75/	¹²⁷⁹ /to 96/	54/ to 72/
Platmen ..	57/ to 63/	42/ to 50/	60/ to 78/	57/ to 60/	¹²⁷⁰ /to 81/	45/ to 54/
Shaft Sinkers (Dry Work)	63/ to 78/	54/ to 62/	60/ to 78/	†	¹²⁷⁵ /to 92/	54/ to 66/
(Wet Work) ..	69/ to 78/	67/ to 77/	60/ to 87/	†	¹²⁸⁰ /to 96/	60/ to 72/
Shift Bosses ..	63/ to 72/	54/ to 60/	80 0	75/ to 81/ ¹²	90/ to 120/	66/ to 80/
Timbermen ..	63/ to 72/	50/ & 54/	70/ to 87/	60/ to 69/	¹²⁸⁰ /to 96/	54/ to 69/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways.†						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—\$						
(1st Class) ..	96 0	87 0	81 0	90 0	90 0	75 0
(2nd Class) ..	90 0	81 0	78 0	84 0	84 0	69/ & 72/
(3rd Class) ..	84 0	69/ to 75/	73 6	78 0	78 0	66/ & 69/
(4th Class) ..	78 0	69 0	67 6	72 0	72 0	63 0
(5th Class) ..	72 0	..	63 0	..	66 0	60 0
Firemen (1st Class)\$	66 0	57 0	54 0	66 0	66 0	54 0
(2nd Class) ..	60 0	54 0	49 6	61 6	60 0	51 0
(3rd Class) ..	57 0	51 0	45 0	57 0	57 0	45/ & 48/
Guards (1st Class) ..	72 0	69/ & 72/	72/ to 78/	69/ & 73/ 6	} 60/ to 75/	66/ & 72/
(2nd Class) ..	57/ to 69/	57/ to 66/	61/ 6 to 69/	57/ to 70/ 6		57/ & 63/
(3rd Class) ..	54/ to 60/	51/ & 54/	49/ 6 to 58/	61/ 1 to 58/ 6		48/ to 54/
Porters ..	48/ to 57/	45/ to 57/	45 0	48/ & 51/	54 0	42/ to 51/
Shunters (1st Class) ..	69/ to 78/	66/ & 69/	69/ to 78/	57 0	69/ to 75/	54/ to 57/
(2nd Class) ..	66/ to 72/	60/ & 63/	58/ 6 to 64/ 6	54 0	63/ & 66/	51 0
(3rd Class) ..	57/ to 63/	..	52/ 6 & 55/ 6	51 0	..	48 0
(Ordinary) ..	54 0	51/ to 57/	48 0	..	57/ & 60/	..
Signalmen (Special) ..	..	72/ & 75/	63 0	..	78/ & 81/	..
(1st Class) ..	75/ & 78/	66/ & 69/	57/ & 60/	60/ & 66/	69/ to 75/	54/ & 57/
(2nd Class) ..	72 0	60/ & 63/	51/ & 54/	54 0	63/ & 66/	45/ to 51/
(3rd Class) ..	69 0	57 0	48 0	51 0	57/ & 60/	..
(4th Class) ..	66 0	54 0	..	..	54/ & 57/	..
Tramways (Electric & Cable).||						
Car Washers or Cleaners ..	48 0	51/ & 54/ ¶	¹⁸⁴³ 7	51 0*	54/ to 60/	48 0
Conductors (1st Year) ..	48 0	51 0	¹⁸⁴³ 7	48 0*	54 0	45 0
(2nd Year) ..	51 0	54 0	¹⁸⁴⁸ 11	52 0	57 0	48 0
(3rd Year) ..	54 0	57 0	¹⁸⁵⁵ 3	54 0	60 0	51 0
Firemen (Four Fires)	57 0*	60 0*	54 0	57/ & 60/*	63 0*	..
(Less than Four)	57 0	57 0	54 0	..	60 0*	..
Horse Drivers ..	50 0*	51/ & 54/ ¶	¹⁸⁴⁷ 6	51 0	²⁸⁶⁰ 0	48 0
Labourers ..	48 0	51/ & 54/ ¶	48 0*	51 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Lamp Trimmers ..	45 0	54 0	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	48 0	51/ & 54/ ¶	¹⁸⁴⁴ 8	51 0*	54/ & 57/	48 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year ..	54 0	51 0	¹⁸⁴³ 7	54 0*	54 0	51 0
2nd Year ..	57 0	54 0	¹⁸⁴⁸ 11	56 0*	57 0	54 0
3rd Year ..	60 0	57 0	¹⁸⁵⁵ 3	58 0*	60 0	57 0
Night Watchmen ..	56 0	48 0	²⁸⁵⁰ 0*	48 0	²⁵⁴ /to 67/ 6	50 0
Overhead Wiremen						
(Leading) ..	75 0*	63 0	¹⁸⁵³ 2	63 0*	66 0	..
(Other) ..	57/ to 66/*	57 0	¹⁸⁴⁹ 7	60 0*	57 0	48 0
Pitmen ..	60 0	60 0	..	57 0*	57/ & 60/	..
Signalmen ..	60/ to 66/	57/ & 60/	²⁸⁴⁸ 0	52/ to 58/*	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers						
(Horse) ..	50 0	51 0	¹⁸⁵⁰ 0	48 0*	²⁸⁶⁰ 0	..
(Motor) ..	60 0	..	..	54 0*	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	48 0*	51/ & 54/ ¶	..	51 0	54/ & 57/	48 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen ..	51/ & 54/*	..	48 0	48 0*	54 0*	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

† Piece-work rates. ‡ The hours of labour for Railway Employees are 48 per week (in N.S.W. 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—N.S.W.—Porters, 108 to 120 hours per fortnight; VICTORIA.—Porters, 48 to 60 hours per week; SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Porters and Signalmen, 48 to 57 hours per week; and TASMANIA.—Guards and Shunters, 54, and Porters, 48 to 54 hours per week. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of Railway Employees in the various States, only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for Foremen. § In N.S.W. the rates of wages for 1st Class Locomotive Drivers correspond to those fixed for Drivers driving express passenger or mail trains. 2nd to 5th Class correspond to the rates of wages fixed for different lengths of service. The classification of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen employed in the Victorian Railway Service fixes different rates of wages for the following grades of service:—(1) Country Passenger Service; (2) First-grade Suburban Passenger Service; (3) Second-grade Passenger Service; and (4) Goods or Switching Service. The rates of wages for these services have been taken as corresponding to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class Classification in the other States, with the exception that Firemen for only three classes of service are graded. || For Sydney and Brisbane the wages quoted are those determined by State Awards. For Melbourne, Perth, and Hobart the rates are those specified in agreements registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. For Adelaide ruling or predominant rates are quoted. ¶ The higher rate was granted voluntarily by one company in Melbourne until the 31st December, 1915, to married men and single men with dependents.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carrying (Merchandise).						
Carriers (One Horse) ..	² 50 0	² 50 0	⁵ 47 6	¹ 48 0	54 0	² 42 0
" (Two Horses) ..	² 55 0	² 55 0	⁵ 52 0	¹ 50 0	60 0	² 47 0
" (Three Horses) ..	² 58 0	² 59 0	⁵ 55 0	¹ 51 0	..	..
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	55 0	² 50 0	² 48 to 52/6	48 0*	60 0	² 42 0
Two Horses ..	..	² 55 0	² 52/6, 57/6	50 0*	66 0	² 47 0
Jinkers (One Horse) ..	² 54 0	² 55 0	⁵ 47 6	¹ 48 0	65 0	² 48 0
" (Two Horses) ..	² 59 0	² 60 0	⁵ 52 6	¹ 50 0	65 0	² 53 0
Sanitary Carters ..	60 0	² 55 0	² 57 6	..	72 0	47 0
Stable Hands ..	³ 49 0	² 50 0	..	..	..	..
& 54 0						
Tip Dray Drivers ..	² 50/& 55/	² 49 0	..	..	60 0	..
Motor Lorries & Waggons	..	..	..	..	..	..
under 3 tons carry capacity	² 52 6	60 0	² 50 0	¹ 55 6	..	52 0
3 tons carrying capacity	² 61 6	60 0	² 57 6	¹ 55 6	..	55 0
Carrying (Passenger).						
Bus or Coach Drivers	..	² 54 0	..	54 0	..	² 42 0
(Horse) ..	..	..	..	..	..	& 47 0
Chauffeurs ..	⁵ 45 0	³ 52 6	³ 50 0	..	..	..
Lift Attendants.						
Goods ..	¹ 50 0	¹ 48 0	¹ 45 0	..	..	..
Passenger ..	¹ 42/& 45/	³ 45 0	..	² 48 0*	..	35 0*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Shipping (Ferryboats).						
Deck Hands ..	48 0	..	² 42 0	..	..	³ 640 0
Engineers ..	67/6 to 90/	..	² 64 2	..	..	³ 665 0
Firemen ..	50/ to 57/6	..	² 57 0	..	..	³ 642 0
Masters ..	67/6 to 90/	..	² 64 2	..	..	³ 660 0
Shipkeepers ..	² 47 6	..	..	..	..	..
Towing (Tug Boats).						
Engineers ..	³ 55 0	..	² 64 2	² 64 6	..	..
to 83 5				to 80 0		
Firemen ..	57 6	56 6	..	..	..	..
& 57 8						
Masters ..	³ 55 0	78 6	² 64 2	² 64 6	¹ 75 0	..
to 83 5		to 87 8		to 80 0	& 77 6	
Waterside Working.						
Coal Lumpers per hour	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Lightermen ..	66 0	50 0*	² 56 0	⁶ 66 0	¹ 56 0	50 0*
& 60 0						
Wharf Labourers per hour	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9
Passenger Vessels (Intra-State)†						
Cooks (Chief) per month.	160 0	..	240 0	..	240 0	160 0
to 270 0						
" (Second) per month	130 0	..	140 0	..	140 0	130 0
to 170 0						
" (Third) ..	130 0	..	100 0	..	100 0	..
" (Ships) ..	170 0	..	..	..	..	..
Nightwatchmen ..	130 0	..	140 0	..	140 0	..
Pantrymen ..	140 0	..	130 0	..	130 0	..
" (Assistant) ..	110 0	..	110 0	..	110 0	..
Stewards (Second) ..	150 0	..	150 0	..	150 0	110 0
" (2nd Saloon) ..	140 0	..	150 0	..	150 0	..
" (Asst. ") ..	110 0	..	110 0	..	110 0	..
" (Steerage) ..	130 0	..	130 0	..	130 0	..
" (Bedroom) ..	130 0	..	110 0	..	110 0	..
" (Bath and	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mess Room) ..	120 0	..	100 0	..	100 0	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298. † Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Passenger Vessels (Inter-State)†		<i>s.</i>			<i>s.</i>	
Bakers .. per month		220			240	
Barmen .. "		110			110	
Butchers .. "		160			180	
Cooks (Chief) .. "		290			320	
" (Second) .. "		200			200	
" (Third) .. "		150			150	
" (Ships) .. "		180			180	
Pantrymen .. "		130			130	
Scullerymen .. "		130			130	
Chief Saloon Steward .. "		120			120	
Second .. "		150			150	
Second Saloon .. "		150			150	
Fore Cabin .. "		130			130	
Bedroom & other, .. "		110			110	
		<i>Wages in Vessels of 4000 tons Gross Register and under.</i>			<i>Wages in Vessels of over 4000 tons Gross Register.</i>	
All Vessels (Inter-State).†		<i>s.</i>				
A.B. Seamen .. per month		160				
Boatswains .. "		180				
Donkeymen .. "		220				
Firemen .. "		200				
Greasers .. "		200				
Lamp Trimmers .. "		180				
Fuel Trimmers .. "		160				
		<i>LOWEST CLASS.</i>			<i>HIGHEST CLASS.</i>	
		<i>Under 100 N.H.P.</i>			<i>600 or more N.H.P.</i>	
Marine Engineers.†‡		<i>s.</i>			<i>s.</i>	
Chief .. per month		440			680	
Second .. "		350			440	
Third .. "		310			360	
Fourth .. "		..			300	
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th .. "		..			240	
		<i>INTERSTATE PASSENGER VESSELS.</i>			<i>INTERSTATE CARGO VESSELS.</i>	
		<i>Lowest Highest</i>			<i>Lowest Highest</i>	
		<i>Class, 250 tons & under. Class, over 4,000 tons.</i>			<i>Class 250 tons & under. Class, over 4,000 tons.</i>	
Merchant Service.†||		<i>s.</i>			<i>s.</i>	
Masters		420s.	860s.		400s.	720s.
Officers, Chief		300s.	400s.		280s.	260s.
" Second		240s.	340s.		240s.	300s.
" Third	280s.		..	360s.
" Fourth and Fifth	200s.		..	200s.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. s.</i>
General Hands\$	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/	25/ to 30/	20/ to 25/	20/ to 25/
Harvesters\$	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/	30/ to 40/
Milkers\$	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/	15/ to 25/
Ploughmen\$	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	20/ to 30/
Chaffcutters (Portable) ..	..	50 0	..	..	..	2 60 0
" (Stationary) ..	..	52 0	..	..	..	2 56 0
Threshers (Feeders) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 65 0
" (Machinists) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 56 0
Gardening.						
Gardeners	54 0	48 0	48 0*	2 48 0*	60 0	54 0*
" (Labourers) ..	48 0	45 0	42 0*	2 42 0*	48/ to 54/*	48 0*
Nurserymen	54 0	48 0	48 0*	2 48 0*	60 0	54 0*
" (Labourers) ..	48 0	42 0	42 0*	2 42 0*	48/ to 54/*	48 0*
Pastoral Workers.						
Cooks	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	60 0*	50 0
Shearers .. per 100	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0*	24 0
Shed Hands\$	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	46 0*	37 6
Wool Pressers	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	60 0*	65 0
Rural Workers.						
Fruit Harvesters, per hour	..	1 1½	..	1 1½	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

† Rates of wages quoted are in addition to victualling. § Rates of wages quoted are in addition to Board and Lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels; the lowest and highest classes are here specified. || Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for Interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for Interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages specified for Employees in Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made, in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Clubs, (Residential).												
Barmen	4 ⁰² 7	0	2 ⁵ 41	0	2 ³ 30	0	2 ⁵ 40	0*	2 ⁵ 65	0†	2 ⁵ 35	0
Billiard Markers ..	4 ⁰² 4	0	2 ¹ 28	6	2 ² 50	0	2 ² 25	0	..	..	2 ⁵ 30	0
							& 30	0				
Cooks (Hotels, Clubs, etc.).												
Chefs	4 ⁰⁵ 2	6	2 ¹ 41	0	2 ⁴ 55	0	2 ⁵ 47	6	2 ⁵ 45	0	2 ⁵ 40	0
	to 100	0	to 56	0	to 70	0	to 80	0	to 65	0	to 80	0
Cooks (Second) ..	4 ⁰⁴ 2	6	2 ¹ 33	6	2 ⁴ 45	0	2 ⁵ 45	0	2 ⁵ 40	0	2 ⁵ 27	6
„ (Third)	to 70	0	to 41	0	to 50	0	& 55	0	& 45	0	to 60	0
	4 ⁰³ 5	0	2 ¹ 33	6	2 ⁴ 45	0	2 ⁵ 40	0	2 ⁵ 35	0	2 ⁵ 27	6
Kitchenmen	to 57	6	to 36	0	& 47	6	& 45	0	..	..	to 45	0
	4 ⁰² 6	6	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 20	0
Lift Attendants ..	2 ¹ 22	6	2 ¹ 45	0†	2 ⁵ 20	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	..	..	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	4 ⁰² 5	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 35	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 20	0
„ (Night Work) ..	4 ¹ 25	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 22	6
Hairdressing.												
Full Hands	2 ⁷ 60	0	1 ⁹ 65	0	..	..	1 ⁹ 55	0	2 ⁵ 55	0	..	..
Hairdressers	2 ⁷ 55	0	1 ⁹ 55	0	2 ² 55	0	1 ⁹ 55	0	2 ⁵ 55	0	..	..
Hotels.												
Barmen	2 ⁵ 38	0	2 ¹ 41	0	2 ³ 30	0	2 ⁵ 55	0*	2 ⁵ 65	0†	2 ⁵ 30	0
					to 42	6	..	..	..	..	& 35	0
Billiard Markers ..	2 ¹ 25	0	2 ¹ 28	6	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	..	..	2 ⁵ 22	6
							& 30	0				
Handymen	2 ³ 33	0	2 ¹ 21	0	2 ³ 22	6	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 15	0
							to 30	0			to 20	0
Kitchenmen	2 ³ 38	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 20	0
Lift Attendants ..	2 ¹ 22	6	2 ¹ 45	0	2 ⁵ 20	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	..	..	..	..
Porters (Day Work) ..	2 ¹ 38	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 20	0
„ (Night Work) ..	2 ¹ 38	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 20	0
„ (Night Work) ..	2 ¹ 38	0	2 ¹ 25	0	2 ³ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 22	6
Waiters (Head) ..	2 ⁵ 45	0	2 ³ 36	0	2 ³ 35	0	2 ⁵ 42	6	..	..	2 ⁵ 25	0
							& 45	0			to 40	0
„ (Others)	2 ⁵ 38	0	2 ¹ 31	0	2 ³ 20	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 32	6	2 ⁵ 20	0
											to 30	0
Restaurants.												
Pantrymen	2 ¹ 25	0	2 ¹ 26	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0	2 ⁵ 25	0
							& 30	0				
Waiters	2 ¹ 22	6	2 ¹ 31	0	2 ⁵ 40	0	2 ⁵ 30	0	2 ⁵ 32	6	2 ⁵ 20	0

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Bill Posting.								
Billposters	50	0	51	0	48	0*	48	0*
Factory Engine Driving.								
Engine Drivers (Stationary)								
1st Class	66	0	63	0	72	0	66	0*
2nd Class	63	0	54	0	64	0	63	0*
3rd Class	60	0	48	0	56	0	60	0*
Firemen (1st Class) ..	58	0	54	0	54	0	66	0*
„ (2nd Class)	54	0	48	0	..	..	60	0*
Greasers	54	0	48	0	60	0	54	0*
Trimmers	54	0	48	0	48	0	54	0*
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke).								
Baggers and Loaders ..	2 ⁴ 48	0	58	0	..	..	48	0
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 ⁵ 48	0	2 ⁵ 50	0	2 ⁵ 47	6	48	0
„ (Two Horses) ..	2 ⁵ 51	0	2 ⁵ 55	0	2 ⁵ 52	0	50	0
Trimmers	2 ⁴ 48	0	68	0	..	..	48	0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Fuel Distribution (Firewood).	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Carters (One Horse) ..	2 ²⁵ 0*	2 ⁵⁰ 0	2 ⁵⁴ 6	48 0	54 0	1 ⁴² 0
(Two Horses) ..	2 ⁵⁵ 0*	2 ⁵⁵ 0	2 ⁵² 0	50 0	54 0	1 ⁴⁷ 0
Other Adults ..	2 ⁴⁸ 0*	1 ⁴⁸ 0	42 0*	49 0	..	..
Sawyers ..	2 ⁶⁰ 0*	1 ⁵⁷ 0	48 0	57 6	..	51 0*
Yardmen ..	54 0	1 ⁴⁸ /to52/	42 0*	48 0	..	46 6*
Lamp Lighting.						
Lamp Lighters ..	2 ⁶³ 0	..	1 ⁴⁸ 9 & 52 0	..	55 0	..
Marine Stores.						
Bottle Washers ..	1 ⁵⁰ 0*	1 ⁴⁸ 0	..	..	55 0	..
Foremen ..	1 ⁵⁵ 0*	1 ⁵⁰ 0	..	..	..	..
General Hands ..	1 ⁵⁰ 0*	1 ⁴⁵ 0	..	..	55 0	..
Municipal.						
Labourers ..	57 0	51 0*	51 0*	51 0*	54 0	45 0*
Street Sweepers ..	49/6 & 54/	51 0*	48 0*	51 0*	54 0	45 0*
Musicians.						
Orchestral ..	1 ⁶⁰ / & 80/	1 ⁶⁰ 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0*	1 ⁶⁰ 0	1 ⁶⁰ 0*
Shop and other Assistants.						
Boot Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	1 ⁵² 6	1 ⁴⁰ 1to60/	1 ⁵⁷ 6*	57 6	40/ to 60/*
Chemists Assistants ..	1 ⁵⁸ 6	..	2 ⁴⁰ to 70/8	..	..	..
Clerks ..	1 ³⁵ 0 to 50 0	52/ & 56/	..	..	..	..
Clothing (Mens').						
Collectors, Doormen and Travellers ..	..	60 0	..	..	..	..
Departmental Managers ..	1 ⁶³ 0	60 0	..	..	..	..
Parcels Office-men ..	..	1 ⁴⁵ 0	..	..	..	..
Salesmen ..	1 ²⁵ 0 to 52 6	1 ⁴² 6 to 60 0	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	1 ⁵⁷ 6	57 6	40 0*
Confectionery Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	..	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	..	..	to 60 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	60 0	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	1 ⁵⁷ 6	57 6	40/ to 60/
Fruit Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	..	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	..	..	..
Furniture Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	60 0	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	1 ⁵⁵ 0*	62 6	40/ to 60/*
Grocery Salesmen ..	1 ⁵² 6	1 ⁵⁵ 0	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	1 ⁵⁵ 0	57 6	52 0
Hardware.						
Managers (Branch) ..	1 ⁶³ 0	1 ⁸⁰ 0	..	1 ⁹⁰ 0*	..	..
(Departmental) ..	1 ⁶³ 0	1 ⁸⁰ 0	..	1 ⁸⁰ 0	..	1 ⁹⁰ 0
Salesmen (Junior) ..	1 ³⁵ 0 to 50 0	1 ⁴⁰ 0 to 55 0	..	1 ³⁷ 6 to 52 6	..	1 ⁴⁰ 0 to 55 0
(Outside) ..	..	1 ⁷⁰ 0	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	1 ⁴⁵ 0	..	..
(Senior) ..	1 ⁵² 6	1 ⁶⁰ 0	..	1 ⁵⁵ / & 57/6	62 6	1 ⁶⁰ 0
Newsagents' Assistants ..	1 ⁵² 6	..	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	..	..	..
Railway Bookstall Assist'ts ..	1 ⁵² 6	..	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	..	..	..
Tobacconists Salesmen ..	55 0	..	1 ⁴⁰ /to60/	..	..	..
Storemen—Packing, Cleaning, etc.).						
Night Watchmen ..	1 ⁵⁰ 0	2 ⁵⁴ 0	2 ⁴² 0	2 ⁵⁶ 0	56 0	3 ⁴⁰ & 45/*
Office Cleaners ..	49 0	1 ⁴² 0	..	..	..	..
Packers (General) ..	1 ⁵³ 0	6 ⁴⁸ 0	6 ⁵⁰ 0	1 ⁵⁰ 0	55 0	30/ to 40/*
Storemen (General) ..	1 ⁵⁰ 0	6 ⁴⁸ 0	6 ⁵⁰ 0	1 ⁵⁰ 0	55 0	30/ to 40/*
Wholesale Grocery.						
Packers (Head) ..	55/ to 80/	55/ to 70/	6 ⁵⁴ /to 79/	1 ⁵⁵ 0	60 0*	48 0
(Other) ..	51 0	50 0	6 ⁵⁰ 0	1 ⁴⁹ 0*	55 0	48 0*
Storemen (Head) ..	55/ to 80/	60/ to 80/	6 ⁵⁴ /to 79/	1 ⁵⁵ 0	60 0*	48 0*
(Other) ..	50 0	57 6	6 ⁵⁰ 0	1 ⁴⁹ 0*	55 0	48 0*
Wholesale Hardware.						
Packers ..	1 ⁵¹ 0	1 ⁴⁷ 6	1 ⁴⁰ /to55/	50 0	55 0	1 ⁴⁵ /to 55/
Storemen ..	1 ⁵⁰ 0	1 ⁴⁷ 6	1 ⁴⁰ /to55/	50 0	55 0	1 ⁴⁵ /to 55/
Surveying.						
Surveyors (Cooks for 7 days ..	51 0	..	..	..	63/ & 70/	..
(Foremen) ..	57 0	..	..	..	72 0	..
(Labourers) ..	51 0	..	..	..	60 0	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

APPENDIX II.

Minimum Rates of Wages for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 30th September, 1915.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 298).

GROUP III.—FOOD DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making.						
Adult Females	23 0	25 0	20/to 22/6*	..	..	..
Butter Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
Cheese Making.						
Adult Females .. ..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..
Confectionery.						
Chocolate Dippers ..	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20/to 22/6*	..
Other Adults	20/to 24/	20 0	17 6	20 0	20/to 22/6*	..
Jam Making and Preserving.						
Fillers	25/ & 33/	30 0	17 6*	21 0	..	27 0
Other Adults	23 0	23 0	17 6*	21 0	..	22 6
Pastry Cooks.						
Adult Females	22 6	..	20 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing.						
Head Women	27 6 to 30 0*	28 6	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	20 0*	17 6 to 22 6	..	..	..	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars).						
Ringers	25 0	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	25 0	25 0	..	..	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Bootmaking.						
Machinists (Wax Thread)	35 0	35 0	28 0	25 0 to 30 0*	..	35 0
Other Adults	28 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	30 0*	28 0
Dressmaking.						
Adult Females	20 0 to 25 0*	21 6	20 0 to 25 0*	16 0	25 0 to 30 0*	20 0*
Dyers and Cleaners.						
Adult Females	21 0*	25 0	..	..	..	..
Hat Making (Straw).						
Finishers	¹ 25 0	25 0*	..	..	..	..
Machinists	¹ 30 0	30 0*	..	..	..	..
Millinery.						
Adult Females	25 0*	25 0	21 0*	20 0*	25 0 to 30 0*	20 0*
Shirt Making.						
Adult Females	20 0 to 25 0*	22 6	20 0*	16 0	..	..
Tailoring (Order).						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	28 6	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	25/ to 35/
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	24 0	25 6	26 0	25 6	40 0	
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	30/ & 35/	26 0	26 0	26 0	45 0	35 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	25/ & 29/	24 0	23 6	24 0	35 0	29 0
Tailoring (Ready-made).						
Machinists (Coat Hands)	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 6	40 0	^a 35 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23 0	24 0	21 6	22 6	40 0	^a 35 0
Tailoresses (Coat Hands)	25 0	24 0	21 0	22 6	45 0	^a 35 0
„ (Trousers, Vest Hds)	23 0	22 6	21 0	20 0	35 0	^a 29 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued*.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)												
Comb Minders	21	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Drawers and Menders ..	30	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Gillbox Minders	21	0	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Other Adults	21	0	21	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0*
Warpers	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0*
Weavers (Loom)	35	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0*
Tie Making.												
Machinists	22	6*	20/ & 22/6		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen	25	0*	22/6 & 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers, Boxers & others	20	0*	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Underclothing.												
Adult Females	20	0	20	0	20	0*	16	0	25	0*	16	0*
	to 25	0*										
Waterproof Clothing.												
Garment Makers	20	0	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needlewomen	to 25	0*	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Bedding and Furniture.												
Bedding Machinist	30	0	27	6	*27	6	25	6	..	..	27	6
Mattress (Wire) Workers ..	..	..	34	0	..	..	25	6	..	..	27	6
Picture Frame Workers	*25	0	*22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinding.												
Folders	23	0	21	0	20	0	22	0	} 20 0 to 25 0*	..	..	..
Sewers	25	0	23	0	20	0	22	0		..	..	..
Brassworking.												
Coremakers	37	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	20	0*	20/ to 25/		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush Making.												
Bass Broom Drawers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Bench Drawers .. ..	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Machinists (Treadle Knot) ..	..	..	21	0	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..
Candle Making.												
Forewomen	30	0	27	6	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardboard Box Making.												
Box Makers	25	0*	25/ & 27/6		..	..	20/ to 25/*	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	20	0	23	0	..	..	20	0	..	..	..	..
	to 22	6*					to 22	6*				
Jewellers.												
Chainmakers	36/ to 40/		35	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Enamel Fillers	20/ to 30/		..	..	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Gilders	36	0	45	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Polishers	36	0	45	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Scratch Brushers	35	0	35	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Workers N.E.I.	40	0	55	0	..	..	35	0	..	..	..	..
Leather Small Goods.												
Hand Stitchers	26	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Adults	26	0	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Making.												
Adult Females	22	6	..	..	21	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making.												
Adult Females	22	6	20	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish Making.												
Adult Females .. ..	..	..	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potteries.												
Adult Females	20	0	23	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURES—*continued*.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.		Melbourne.		Brisbane.		Adelaide.		Perth.		Hobart.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Printing.												
Jobbing Office Assistants	23	0	22	0	20	0	22	6	..	..	..	..
Lithographing Feeders ..	25	0	22	0	20	0	22	6	..	..	..	..
Rubber Working.												
Adult Females	27	0	27	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Makers												
Adult Females	26/ & 27/		24	0	27	6	30	0	..	..	..	..
Sail Making.												
Adult Females	30	0	27	6*	20/ & 25/*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap Making.												
Adult Females	21	0	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Makers.												
Machinists	27 6 to 32 6		27	6*	21	0*	..	..	..	..	..	..

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise specified the rates of wages mentioned herein for Employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are provided. If Board and Lodging are not provided, payment has to be made in lieu thereof, upon an estimated value, fixed by Industrial Determinations for the Capital Towns as follows: Sydney, 15s.; Melbourne, 14s.; Brisbane, 15s.; Adelaide, 15s.; Perth, 15s.; and Hobart, 15s. per week. Of this sum 10s. per week is allocated as value of Board in each instance.

Hotels.												
Barmaids	25 0	17 6 0	25 0	25 55 0*	25 65 0†	25 120 0						
Housemaids	14 0	16 0	15 0	18 6	20 0	25 0						
Laundresses	20 0	21 0	20 0	27 6*	..	120 0						
Waitresses (Head) ..	20 0	16 0	..	20 0	..	25 0						
.. (Other)	17 6	15 0	15 0	18 6	22 6	115 0						
Laundries.												
General Hands	21 0	24 0*	..	18 0	36 0	..						
Machinists (Shirt & Collar)	25 0	27 0*	..	..	42 0	..						
Sorters	25 0	25 0*	..	20 0	36 0	..						
Starchers	25 0	24 0*	..	18 3	36 0	..						
Washers	25 0	24 0*	..	18 0	36 0	..						
Office Cleaners.												
Adult Females	21 0	22 6	..	20 0*	..	..				
Restaurants.												
Pantry Maids	18 0 & 21 0	15 0	16 0	22 6	20 0	115 0						
Waitresses	17 6 to 24 0	15 0	16 0	18 6	22 6	115 0						

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Salesmen, Clerks, etc.												
Cashiers	21 0 to 30 0	32 0	..	..	..	..		
Clerical Assistants ..	21 0 to 30 0	36 0	..	..	..	..		
Saleswomen.												
Boot	30 0	30 0	22/6 to 35/	22 6*	..	..				
Drapery	30 0	32 0	22/6 to 35/	22 6	..	..				
Fruit & Confectionery	20 0	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..			
News Agent & Bookstall	25/ & 32/6	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..			
Tobacconists	35/ & 40/	..	22/6 to 35/	..	..	..			

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 298.

† Not in addition to Board and Lodging.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 298.